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TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

VOL. LX

LIVER
From a photograph, taken for Robert Gladstone, Esq.

1680

he original painting in the Liverpool Public Museum

TRANSACTIONS

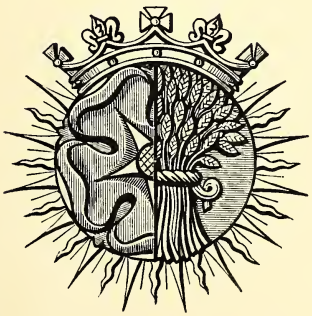
OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

Lancashire and Cheshire

FOR THE YEAR 1908
VOLUME LX
NEW SERIES—VOLUME XXIV



LIVERPOOL
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1909

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COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

(*Corrected to 30th September 1909.*)

President.

THE EARL OF DERBY, G.C.V.O., P.C.

Vice-Presidents.

THE EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.
THE REV. CANON STEWART, M.A.
JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.
R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A., F.S.A.

Members of Council.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1909.

FRANK C. BEAZLEY, F.S.A.
A. H. ARKLE.
LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.
W. FORSHAW WILSON.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1910.

JOHN HARGREAVES.
HENRY PEET, F.S.A.
A. M. ROBINSON.
R. STEWART-BROWN, M.A.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1911.

THOMAS GOFFEY.
F. C. LARKIN.
LIEUT.-COL. PILKINGTON, F.S.A.
J. G. PRENTICE.

Hon. Treasurer.

F. C. BEAZLEY, F.S.A.

Hon. Librarian.

G. T. SHAW.

Hon. Curator.

W. F. PRICE.

Hon. Secretary and Editor.

WILLIAM FERGUSSON IRVINE, M.A., F.S.A.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.

JAMES A. WAITE.

Officers of the Society since Commencement.

Presidents.

1.	Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1848
2.	Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1854
3.	General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L.	1855
4.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.	1863
5.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c.	1866
6.	Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1869
7.	The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester	1875
8.	Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c.	1879
9.	Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.S.A.	1885
10.	Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D.	1889
11.	Right Hon. Arthur, 16th Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1903
12.	RIGHT HON. EDWARD, 17TH EARL OF DERBY, G.C.V.O., P.C.	1908

Secretaries.

1848.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and H. C. Pidgeon.	
1851.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	
1854.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	
		Assistant Secretaries.
1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	Thomas G. Wedgwood.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	W. W. Rundell.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	J. H. Genn.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	J. H. Genn.
1867.	David Buxton.	Charles Dyall.
1875.	David Buxton.	[Arthur Wakefield.]
1876.	David Buxton.	Eugenio Londini.
1877.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini.
1882.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1884.	E. M. Hance, LL.B. / R. D. Radcliffe, M.A.	T. N. Morton.
1888.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1892.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton. / W. F. Irvine.
1898.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	W. F. Irvine. / Jas. A. Waite.
1903.	WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, M.A., F.S.A.	JAS. A. WAITE.

Treasurers.

1848.	Thomas Avison, F.S.A.	1886.	H. D. Eshelby, F.S.A.
1860.	William Burke.	1898.	W. E. Gregson.
1867.	John G. Jacob.	1905.	F. C. BEAZLEY.

	Librarians.	Curators.
1848.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1859.	David Buxton.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1867.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1869.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1871.	John R. Hughes.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1875.	John R. Hughes.	J. Harris Gibson.
1876.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson.
1877.	E. M. Hance, LL.B.	J. Harris Gibson.
1880.	(*Offices in abeyance.*)	
1885.	W. Thompson Watkin.	J. Harris Gibson.
1886.	W. Thompson Watkin.	W. Forshaw Wilson.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	W. C. Ashby Pritt.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	Charles Potter.
1899.	GEORGE T. SHAW.	W. F. PRICE.

List of Honorary Local Secretaries.

LANCASHIRE.

District.	Name.
Bacup	Rev. J. S. Doxey, Christ Church Vicarage, Bacup.
Blackburn	
Blackpool	The Rev. E. Lupton, Crystal Road, South Shore, Blackpool.
Burnley	W. Farrer, Hall Garth, Carnforth.
Carnforth	The Rev. W. B. Grenside, Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
Clitheroe	A. J. Robinson, Clitheroe Castle, Clitheroe.
Colne	James Carr, Colne.
Denton	The Rev. A. Crofton, Reddish Green.
Haslingden	Henry Stephenson, Haslingden.
Hawkshead	Joseph Rawlinson, Ulverston.
Lancaster	
Leigh	W. D. Pink, Lowton.
Leyland	The Rev. W. Stuart White, Esh Vicarage, Durham.
Ormskirk	James Bromley, J.P., The Homestead, Lathom.
Prescot	
Rainford	The Rev. J. Wright Williams, Farnworth.
Ribchester	
Rochdale	Lt.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., The Heights, Rochdale.
Sefton	W. E. Gregson, 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby.
Southport	
Ulverston	
Warrington	Chas. Madeley, The Museum, Warrington.
Whalley and Pendle Hill	W. S. Weeks, Clitheroe.
Wigan	T. R. Ellis, 18 King Street, Wigan.
Winwick and Newton-le-Willows	Rev. J. Carson, Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.
Wray, near Lancaster	Rev. C. L. Reynolds, Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.

CHESHIRE.

Bebington	
Congleton	Robert Head, Congleton.
Holmes Chapel	Rev. H. G. Barnacle, Holmes Chapel.
Hoylake	Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A., F.S.A., Hoylake.
Hyde	Rev. J. F. Messenger, Newton Moor Vicarage, Hyde.
Malpas	
Nantwich	James Hall, Chester.
Northwich and Middlewich	Wm. Bancroft, Northwich.
Thurstaston	
Wallasey	
Wilmslow	George Pearson, Tythe House, Knutsford.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Indexes of Archæological Papers, published in 1907 and 1908 (printed under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries), are given at the end of the volume.

The authors of Papers are alone responsible for the facts and opinions in their several communications.

The present volume has been prepared for the press by Wm. Fergusson Irvine, M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Secretary and Editor.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(*Corrected to 1st January* 1910.)

The names of Life Members are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

DATE OF ELECTION.	
1889. April	4 *Abraham, Miss E. C. Riverham, Grassendale Park, Liverpool.
1902. Jan.	16 *Abraham, T. Fell. 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1908. Mar.	5 *Accrington Public Library, Accrington. J. W. Singleton, Librarian.
1895. Nov.	7 *Allwood, T. Massey. Haslemere, Lathom, near Ormskirk.
1889. Jan.	10 *Alsop, J. W., B.A. 16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1903. Jan.	15 *Arkle, A. H. Elmshurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1895. Feb.	7 Ashworth, Alfred. Horsley Hall, Gresford.
1888. Mar.	22 *Athenæum Library. Liverpool.
1909. Oct.	2 *Atkinson, Mrs. Hilda. 9 The Esplanade, Waterloo.
1899. Jan.	19 *Atkinson, W. J. A. Browside, Gateacre.
1907. Sept.	16 *Aubrey, F. E., L.D.S. 13 Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.
1890. Jan.	23 *Ayrton, William. 10 Dale Street, Liverpool.
1904. Jan.	14 *Bailey, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
1904. Jan.	14 *Bailey, R. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
1886. Nov.	18 *Banner, John S. Harmood. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
1901. Nov.	7 *Barlow, W. H. 70 West Bank Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead.
1907. Feb.	21 *Barrow-in-Furness, Library of. Charles W. Gabbatt, Librarian, Barrow-in-Furness.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1889. Mar. 7 *Bartlett, William. St. Clare House, West Derby, Liverpool.

1899. Feb. 16 *Beazley, Frank C., F.S.A. Fern Hill, Oxton, Birkenhead. *Hon. Treasurer.*

1896. Feb. 13 Beeston, Charles S. Tan-y-Coed, Ysceifiog, Holywell.

1891. Dec. 3 *Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.

1864. Dec. 1 *Benas, B. L. 5 Prince's Avenue, Liverpool.

1904. Jan. 14 *Beswick, Hugh. 7 Sweeting Street, Liverpool.

1905. Nov. 2 *Bickerton, T. H., M.D. 88 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

1901. Nov. 7 *Bigland, Alfred. 84 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead.

1896. Jan. 16 *Birkenhead Free Public Library. Birkenhead.

1904. Dec. 15 *Birkenhead Young Men's Christian Association. Grange Road, Birkenhead. David Paterson, Hon. Librarian.

1889. Oct. 31 Birmingham Central Free Library. Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.

1870. April 7 *Blackburn Free Library. Blackburn.

1909. Nov. 11 *Blackledge, W. T., M.B., C.M. Edin. 2 Somerset Place, Liverpool.

1891. Feb. 5 *Bleckly, William Henry. Thelwall Lea, Warrington.

1888. Mar. 22 Bodleian library. Oxford.

1907. Jan. 5 *Bolton-le-Moors, Free Public Library of. Archibald Sparke, F.R.S.L., Librarian.

1890. Nov. 6 *Bootle Free Library. Oriel Road, Bootle.

1888. Mar. 22 Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 43 Gerrard Street, London, W.C.

1889. Jan. 10 Boston Public Library. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

1903. Dec. 17 *Boult, Cedric R. The Abbey Manor, West Kirby.

1881. Dec. 1 Bourne, Robert W. 18 Hereford Square, London, S.W.

1906. Mar. 1 *Briggs, James B. 55 Bidston Road, Oxton.

1891. Nov. 5 British Museum Library; c/o Messrs. Dulau and Co., 37 Soho Square, London, W.

1901. Nov. 7 *Bromilow, Henry John. Green Bank, Rainhill.

1876. April 20 *Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1888. Feb. 23 BROOKE, SIR THOMAS, Bart., F.S.A. Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.

1904. Jan. 28 *Brunner, Sir John, Bart., M.P. Druids Cross, Wavertree.

1909. Jan. 21 *Burnett, Miss M. Edith. Devonshire House, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.

1905. June 4 *Burrell, Donald D. Cerrig, Silverdale Road, Oxton.

1903. Dec. 3 *Butterworth, E. W. St. Colmes, West Kirby.

1885. Jan. 22 Caröe, W. D. 94 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.

1897. Dec. 2 *Castle, Septimus. Park Lodge, Bidston.

1889. Feb. 21 *Caton, Richard, M.D. 78 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

1888. Dec. 13 CHADWICK, EDWIN. Mottram Road, Stalybridge.

1879. Jan. 9 Chetham Library. Manchester.

1893. Feb. 23 Chicago Public Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)

1900. Mar. 29 Chorley Free Public Library. Chorley.

1907. Nov. 15 *Coe, S. William. Jersey Cottage, Ingestre Road, Oxton.

1905. April 11 *Congress, Library of. Washington, U.S.A. (Per Edward G. Allen & Son, Ltd., King Edward Mansions, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)

1891. Nov. 5 *Cook, Edmund. Oakfield, Abergele.

1902. Nov. 6 *Coventry, Harold. 1 Hamilton Road, New Brighton.

1895. Dec. 5 Crook, John. 6 Waterloo Road, Birkdale.

1901. April 13 *Crosthwaite, Charles C. The Nook, Town Row, West Derby, Liverpool.

1906. Mar. 1 *Danson, F. C., F.S.A., 74 Bidston Road, Oxton.

1907. July 15 *Darwen Free Library. Joseph Pomfret, Librarian.

1906. Feb. 1 *Deacon, Stuart. 7 Dudley Road, New Brighton.

1895. Nov. 7 De Hoghton, Sir James, Bart. Hoghton Tower, Preston.

1896. Dec. 3 Duffus, George, M.B. Normanhurst, Woking, Surrey.

1888. Feb. 9 *Earle, T. Algernon. Hartford, Cheshire.

1897. Nov. 4 *Ellis, John W., M.D. 18 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1891. Jan. 22	Ellis, Thomas Ratcliffe. 18 King Street, Wigan.
1901. Feb. 14	*Ellsworth, W. S. Ingleside, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	Esdaile, George. The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1878. Jan. 10	Fairclough, John. Latchford Grange, Warrington.
1891. Mar. 5	*Farrer, William. Hall Garth, Carnforth.
1880. April 1	*Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.
1891. Mar. 19	*Fletcher, Mrs. Alfred. Allerton, Liverpool.
1890. Nov. 6	*Formby, John. Formby Hall, Formby.
1891. Dec. 3	*Fox, John D. 27 Alton Road, Tuebrook, Liverpool.
1875. Jan. 7	Garnett, William. Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
1909. Nov. 11	*Gerrard, J. E., M.S.A. 37 Moorfields, Liverpool.
1909. Oct. 28	*Gilbert, John. 35 Kremlin Drive, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
1907. April 22	*Gladstone, Henry Neville. Burton Manor, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 21	*Gladstone, Robert. Harrington Street, Liverpool.
1902. Nov. 6	Gladstone, Robert, Jun., B.C.L., M.A. Woolton Vale, Liverpool.
1893. Nov. 2	*Goffey, Thomas. Amalfi, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
1897. Nov. 4	*Goodacre, William. Greetby Hill, Ormskirk.
1902. Nov. 6	*Golding, Alfred D. Litherland Park, Liverpool.
1900. Jan. 18	*Gorst, Herbert C. 42 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.
1854. Aug. 31	Grenside, Rev. Canon William Bent, M.A. Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
1906. Feb. 14	*Hall, Lawrence. 6 Canning Street, Liverpool.
1909. June 14	*Hampshire, V. Astley. The Carrs, Graham Road, West Kirby.
1907. Mar. 21	*Hanmer, Henry H. Rostherne, Litherland Park, Liverpool.
1890. Nov. 6	*Hannay, A. M. 5 India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.
1883. Jan. 25	*Hargreaves, John. The Woodlands, Rock Ferry.

Date of Election.	
1908. Jan. 23	*Hargreaves, John, Jun. 64 Dacre Hill, Rock Ferry.
1901. Nov. 7	*Hesketh, C. H. B., M.A. The Rookery, North Meols, Southport.
1891. Nov. 5	*Holland, Walter. Carnatic Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
1887. Mar. 24	Hutton, Wm. L. *Advertiser* Office, Ormskirk.
1891. Nov. 5	Ireland, National Library of; c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 104 Grafton Street, Dublin.
1890. Nov. 6	*Irvine, Wm. Fergusson, M.A., F.S.A. 56 Park Road South, Birkenhead, and 34 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1903. Jan. 15	*Jordan, Rev. Andrew. St. Mary's, Fleetwood.
1890. Nov. 6	Kent-Green, Mrs. Edward. Eaton Cottage, West Derby, Liverpool.
1900. Nov. 29	*Kirby, Edmund Bertram. Overdale, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1897. Nov. 4	Lancaster Free Public Library. Lancaster.
1901. Jan. 17	*Larkin, F. C., F.R.C.S. 54 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1901. Jan. 17	*Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk.
1888. Nov. 29	Lawrence, William Frederick, M.A., Cowesfield House, Salisbury.
1889. Mar. 7	Leeds, Free Public Library of. Leeds.
1903. Dec. 17	*Legge, Charles J. 3 Grosvenor Place, Birkenhead.
1892. Feb. 25	*Lever, William Hesketh, M.P. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 7	*Lister, Alfred Hamilton. Hillfoot, Breeze Hill, Bootle.
1904. Jan. 28	*Liverpool Free Library, Liverpool. (G. T. Shaw, Librarian.)
1902. Jan. 16	*Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold Street, Liverpool.
1899. Nov. 2	*Liverpool Reform Club. Liverpool.
1893. Nov. 2	*Livesey, John. Springwood Lodge, Aughton, Ormskirk.
1901. Feb. 1	*Lockett, R. Cyril. Clonterbrook, St. Anne's Road, Aigburth.
1889. Oct. 31	London, Library of the Corporation of. (Edward M. Borrajo, Librarian.) Guildhall, London, E.C.
1908. Feb. 20	*MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot. Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.

Date of Election.	
1887. Feb. 10	*Mackay, Professor, M.A., LL.D. The University, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 22	Manchester Free Reference Library. King Street, Manchester.
1888. Mar. 22	*Manchester University; c/o J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16 St. Anne's Square, Manchester.
1907. Sept. 16	*Marshall, F. E., M.B., Ch.B. 41 Greenbank Road, Sefton Park.
1905. Dec. 14	*Marshall, Isaac. Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, R.S.O.
1898. Jan. 20	*Mason, George Percival. 34 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1904. Mar. 25	*Mayer Free Library, Bebington. (John Harding, Librarian.)
1890. Nov. 6	*Meade-King, Richard R. Sandfield Park, West Derby.
1908. Nov. 12	*Morrell, Rev. Patrick, F.A., M.A. Burton Vicarage, Chester.
1899. Nov. 2	*Muir, J. R. B., M.A. 17 Willowbank Road, Birkenhead.
1907. April 22	*Neale, G. Hall. 41 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1908. Dec. 10	*Nelson, Philip, M.B. Beechwood, Beech Lane, Allerton.
1897. Mar. 25	New York, Public Library of. New York, U.S.A.; c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
1893. Feb. 9	*Newberry Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.)
1909. Jan. 21	*Nickels, Lanyon. Chenoterie, Knocktorum.
1874. Dec. 10	Nicholson, Major Edward J. 16 Pulteney Street, Bath.
1905. Feb. 9	*Nowell, Samuel. 17 Rock Park, Rock Ferry.
1907. July 15	*Oldham Free Library. William H. Berry, Librarian.
1907. Oct. 10	*Ormerod, B. M. c/o N. Caine, Spital, Cheshire.
1907. Mar. 21	*Owen, Segar, F.R.I.B.A. Kelmscott, Appleton, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 7	*Owen, William. Cairo Street Chambers, Warrington.
1901. Feb. 28	*Paget-Tomlinson, W. S., M.D. The Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1891. Dec. 17	*Parker, Colonel John W. R., F.S.A. Brownsholme Hall, Clitheroe.
1891. Feb. 5	Pearson, George. 19 Marsden Sq., Manchester.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1907. July 15 *Peel Park Museum, Salford. (B. H. Mullen, M.A., Librarian.)

1890. Nov. 6 *Peet, Henry, F.S.A. Manor Cottage, 3 Cavendish Road, Birkenhead.

1894. Nov. 1 *Phipps, S. W. Holme Lea, Mount Road, New Brighton.

1890. Dec. 18 Pilkington, Sir George A., Knt. Belle Vue, Lord Street West, Southport.

1886. Nov. 18 *Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. John, F.S.A. Sandown Lane, Wavertree.

1900. Mar. 15 *Platt, Miss Edith M., M.A. Standish House, Ivanhoe Road, Liverpool.

1898. Feb. 3 *Poole, Miss M. Ellen. Alsager, Cheshire.

1890. Feb. 20 *Prentice, John George. 56 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.

1892. Feb. 11 *Price, William F. Fron Haul, Bodfari, Trefnant, S.O.

1907. May 24 *Procter, Rev. W. G. Rufford Rectory, Ormskirk.

1889. Feb. 21 *Quiggin, John M. 8 Harrington Street, Liverpool.

1888. Feb. 9 *Radcliffe, Frederick M. 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.

1879. Jan. 8 *Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A., F.S.A. Old Swan, Liverpool. *Vice-President.*

1892. Nov. 3 Radclyffe, C. R. Eustace. The Hyde, Wareham, Dorset.

1891. Feb. 5 Reynolds, Rev. Charles L., M.A. Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.

1890. Nov. 6 *Robinson, Arthur Muschamp. Lorne Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.

1901. April 13 *Rochdale Free Public Library. Rochdale.

1903. Dec. 3 *Royden, E. B. Blyth Lodge, Bromborough.

1889. Oct. 31 *Royds, Col. Sir Clement Molyneux, C.B. Greenhill, Rochdale.

1901. Nov. 7 RUNDELL, TOWSON W. 25 Castle Street, Liverpool.

1870. Nov. 3 *Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 96 Bidston Road, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*

1874. Dec. 10 *Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. 1 Campden Hill Place, Notting Hill, London, W.

1888. Mar. 22 *St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.

1888. Nov. 15 SANDEMAN, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN GLAS, M.V.O., Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Whin-Hurst, Hayling Island, Havant.

Date of Election.	
1891. Nov. 19	Sanders, Rev. Francis, M.A., F.S.A. Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire.
1898. Feb. 3	*Scarisbrick, Sir Charles, Knt. Scarisbrick, Southport.
1909. Oct. 28	*Scholefield, H. E. Victoria Road, Wavertree.
1894. Nov. 1	*Scott, David. 10 North John Street, Liverpool.
1897. Nov. 18	Smith, Bernard. Church Road, Rainford.
1892. Nov. 3	*Smith, Rev. Frederick. Island Road, Garston.
1897. Jan. 28	Southport (Atkinson) Free Public Library.
1891. Feb. 5	*Stapleton-Bretherton, Frederick. Heathfield House, Fareham, Hants.
1899. April 13	*Starkie, Colonel Edmund A. Le Gendre. Huntroyde, Burnley.
1876. April 6	*Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A. 29 Sandon Street, Liverpool. *Vice-President.*
1905. Feb. 23	*Stewart-Brown, R. Fairoaks, Bromborough.
1906. Feb. 15	*Stone, Park N. The Moorings, Neston.
1891. Nov. 5	*Stonyhurst College, Rev. the Rector of, S.J. Blackburn.
1907. Mar. 21	*Tate, George. Windsor Buildings, George Street, Liverpool.
1889. April 4	Taylor, Henry. Braeside, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1887. Feb. 10	Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil. Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven.
1903. Feb. 26	*Ten Bosch, John M. 13 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
1903. Jan. 15	*Thicknesse, Philip C. 2 East Albert Road, Liverpool.
1889. Feb. 21	*Thompson, Edward P. Whitchurch, Salop.
1906. Feb. 1	*Thompson, J. T. 9 Chetwynd Road, Oxton.
1890. Nov. 6	*Tonge, William Asheton. Disley, Cheshire.
1908. Aug. 22	*Toronto Public Library. Toronto, Canada.
1888. Feb. 23	*Toulmin & Sons, George. *Lancashire Daily Post* Office, Preston.
1889. Oct. 31	*Turton, Fletcher Thomas. Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
1903. Mar. 12	*Victoria and Albert Museum Library. South Kensington, London, S.W. (Per Board of Education, Storekeeper's Department, South Kensington.)
1894. Nov. 29	*Vyner, Robert C. de Grey. Newby Hall, Ripon.
1889. Oct. 31	*Wainwright, Thos. T. 13 Union Court, Liverpool.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1907. June 5 *Wallasey, Public Library of. Liscard, Cheshire. (Ernest A. Savage, Librarian.)

1909. Oct. 28 *Walmsley, Mrs. Ethel. 4 Princesgate West, Liverpool.

1894. April 5 *Warburton, Rev. William. 45 Church Street, Egremont.

1892. Nov. 3 Warrington Museum. Charles Madeley, Esq., Secretary, Warrington.

1903. Feb. 12 WATT, MISS. Speke Hall, Garston.

1897. Nov. 4 WEARING, J. W., M.A. Fleet Sq., Lancaster.

1904. June 11 *Webb, Walter Henry. 2 Boundary Road, Bidston.

1849. Feb. 1 *Webster, George. Overchurch Hill, Upton, Birkenhead.

1891. Mar. 5 Weeks, W. Self. Church Brow, Clitheroe.

1888. Dec. 13 WELDON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Norroy King of Arms*. College of Arms, London, E.C.

1856. Jan. 3 WELTON, THOMAS A. Ixworth Court, Stanhope Road, Highgate, N.

1901. Nov. 7 *Whatham, W. R. 24 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool.

1891. Feb. 5 White, Rev. W. Stuart, M.A. Healey Vicarage, Rochdale.

1889. Jan. 10 *Wigan Free Library, Wigan.

1906. Mar. 31 *Wilkinson, W. The Limes, Victoria Park, Manchester.

1907. Sept. 16 *Williams, E. Butler. 73 Hartington Road, Sefton Park.

1907. Oct. 10 Williams, R. Warner. 4 Charlesville, Birkenhead.

1892. Dec. 15 Williams, Rev. Canon J. Wright, M.A. Farnworth Vicarage, Widnes.

1885. Nov. 26 *Wilson, W. Forshaw. 50 Cable Road, Hoylake.

1905. Mar. 9 *Withers, R. E. M. 13 Haymans Green, West Derby.

1907. Nov. 28 *Wolfgang, Arthur. 11 Allcott Avenue, Higher Tranmere.

1904. Jan. 28 *Wolstenholme, Chas. M. 71 Park Road South, Birkenhead.

1865. Dec. 7 WOOD, RICHARD HENRY, F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Belmont, Sidmouth, S. Devon.

1891. Nov. 19 WOODHOUSE, MISS E. D. Burghill Court Hereford.

1909. Feb. 12 *Woods, E. C., L.D.S. (Eng.). 76 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1892. Nov. 3 *Worsley, Philip J. Rodney Lodge, Clifton, Bristol.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1905. May 8 Brownbill, John, M.A. 56 Aldcliffe Road, Lancaster.

1893. Nov. 30 Dolan, Dom Gilbert, O.S.B. St. Benedict's, Ealing, London, W.

1888. Mar. 8 Shaw, George Thomas. Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Librarian.*

1894. Nov. 1 Waite, James A. 6 Fairfield Street, Fairfield, Liverpool. *Hon. Assistant Secretary.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1870. Sept. 13 Avebury, Lord, F.R.S., F.S.A. High Elms, Hayes, Beckenham, Kent.

1875. Jan. 7 Coughtrey, Millen. London Street, Otago, New Zealand.

1870. Sept. 13 Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. The Camp, Sunningdale, Berkshire.

LIST OF SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Society of Antiquaries of London.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.

Royal Archæological Institute, London.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Kent Archæological Society.

Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Sussex Archæological Society.

Chester Archæological Society.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.

Leicestershire Archæological Society.

Yorkshire Antiquarian and Topographical Association.

Shropshire Archæological Society.

Architectural and Archæological Society of Lincoln and Notts.

Manchester Literary Club.

Suffolk Archæological Institute.

New England Genealogical Society.

County Kildare Archæological Society.

Thoresby Society, Leeds.

CROSTON PARISH CHURCH, SOUTH VIEW

TRANSACTIONS

THE ANCIENT PARISH OF CROSTON

A HISTORICAL RETROSPECT

By Rev. W. G. Procter[1]

Read 12th November 1908

"I have considered the days of old and the years of ancient times."
—PSALM lxxvii. 5.

MY object in the following paper is to trace the history of the ancient Parish of Croston, its Church, Chapels, Clergy, Schools, and Schoolmasters, from the time of the Norman Conquest to the end of the eighteenth century, and although I have not by any means exhausted the subject, I have gathered together a good deal of information which I hope may be of interest.

The direct result of the Norman Conquest of England was the introduction of a foreign dynasty and nobility, a new language, new laws, new customs, and new manners. The Saxon nobles were dispossessed of their lands, and Norman leaders became the Barons of England. The feudal system, by which all the land was held under the King, who claimed the right of bestowing estates on whomsoever he pleased, on condition of receiving military

[1] I must acknowledge with thanks the valuable help I have received from Mr. J. Brownbill, who has most kindly placed the results of his own historical investigations at my disposal. Mr. F. H. Cheetham, of Southport, has also afforded me considerable assistance.

service and pecuniary help, was introduced. All the high offices in Church and State were filled in a comparatively short time by Normans, and the Church lands and revenues were granted to monasteries, many of them being situated abroad.

This was the case with the Church and Parish of Croston, the history of which dates from the days long before the Conquest.

The Parish was the most extensive and valuable in the Hundred of Leyland, and comprised within its limits the townships of Hoole, Rufford, Tarlton, Hesketh cum Becconsall, Bretherton, Ulnes Walton, Mawdesley, Bispham, and Chorley. The chief resident landowners in the sixteenth century were the Hesketh of Rufford, who had property in every part of the Parish, much of which they acquired through their alliances with the Fittons and other influential and wealthy families; the Ashtons of Croston (descended from Sir John de la Mere, Lord of Croston and Mawdesley, *temp.* Edward II., through the Leghs), who owned estates in Croston, Mawdesley, and Ulnes Walton; the Banestres of Bank, who held land in Bretherton and Tarlton;[1] the Becconsalls of Becconsall;[2] the Charnocks of Charnock; and the Chorleys of Chorley. Lord Derby owned much of the land in and about Bispham. In addition to these there were a few smaller gentry who lived on their own property, of whom perhaps the Mawdesleys of Mawdesley were the most important.

[1] Bank Hall, previous to the reign of Edward II., was for centuries the manorial residence of the Banestres. In 33 Edward III., on the death of Thomas Banestre, a mandate was issued from the Duchy Court claiming the property of the Banestres in Croston, Farrington, and Bretherton. A Thomas Banestre (probably this same man) is mentioned as the son and heir of Sir Adam Banestre, who was beheaded in the reign of Edward II. by the Earl of Lancaster.

[2] Becconsall was the property of the De Becconsalls up to the time of William III., when it descended to the Molineuxes, by whom it was conveyed by marriage to the Hesketh. *Baines*, vol. iii. p. 438.

CROSTON PARISH CHURCH, INTERIOR

Croston Village.—Croston[1] is a long straggling village on the banks of the river Yarrow, and has no special attraction excepting the Church, the Rectory, the Hall, and the remains of the ancient Cross, which no doubt gave the name to the place.

Who was the original founder of the Church is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is said, on what authority I do not know, there was a Church at Croston in 1097.[2]

The present Church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on the site of a much older building, of which there are traces in the Chancel walls, and consists of a Chancel, Nave, north and south Chapels, and a Tower with a clock and peal of eight bells.[3]

The north Chapel was probably built by one of the Fleming family; their coat of arms is now on the side of the archway by which the Chapel is divided from the Aisle.[4] It is now rebuilt.

The corresponding Chapel on the south side of the Church was built by Thomas Hesketh, Esq., who died in 1523, and in his will refers to this Chapel, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is no Clerestory, and the Aisle windows, of three and four lights, are in a debased style. The Tower is embattled, with pinnacles and corner buttresses. There is, in addition to the Belfry windows, a west window of four lights, below which is a door. The Nave arcade is of four pointed arches, with octagonal pillars. There was originally no Chancel arch, but a Jacobean screen took the place of the Rood screen, and divided the Chancel from the Nave.

[1] According to Leyland, Croston was "a Market towne" in the reign of Henry VIII.

[2] A Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is mentioned in a papal grant to the Rector in 1291. *Papal Letters*, i. 525.

[3] There is a tradition that three of the bells came from Burscough Priory Church. If this is true, they have been re-cast.

[4] Sir Stephen Glyn, describing it, says it had "a sloping roof, tiled and its windows were coarse and square-headed without foils."

The Church, according to Sir Stephen Glyn, was, when he visited it, "much bepewed and galleried," but there were a few "plain and open seats." The organ was in a gallery at the west end. The roof of the Nave was ceiled. The north door is labelled and has carved spandrels; over it is a window of four lights, and built in the wall above the door are three shields, with the armorial bearings of three families holding property in the Parish, who may be supposed to have joined in rebuilding the Church about the year 1480.[1]

In 1866–67 the Church was entirely restored, inside and out, as a memorial to the Rev. Streynsham Master, who held the living for sixty years. The north Chapel was rebuilt, the galleries removed, the skylights abolished, the Chancel roof renewed, the Chancel arch built, the Tower thrown open, and the bells arranged so as to be rung from the ground floor, the Church reseated, and a new pulpit provided, &c.

[1] The first Shield bears the arms of Ashton—"Argent, a chevron between three garlands gules," quartered with Legh—"Argent, three bars sable." This was set out by Lyon King of Arms in 1588. Alice, the daughter and heiress of William Legh, married Thomas Ashton, in the reign of Henry VI., 1422–61, and thus became possessed of property in Croston.

The second Shield bears the arms of Dalton—"Azure, a Lion Rampant or, between eight crosses—crosslet, argent," quartered with Fleming—"Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three lozenges." The arms of Dalton and Fleming are to be seen thus quartered at Thurnham Hall, the seat of the Daltons. Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Fleming of Croston, married Richard Dalton of Bispham, *temp.* Edward IV.

The third Shield bears the arms of the Hesketh's of Rufford and their connections, viz. : (*a*) Fitton, "Argent on a bend sable three garbs or." (*b*) Banestre, "Argent a cross-fleurie, sable," Baron of Newton, whose daughter Margaret married Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, 1389. (*c*) Minshull, "Sable, three mullets issuant from three crescents argent." Nicholas de Hesketh married Margaret Minshull, 1415. (*d*) Twenge, or Doddingfell, "Argent a fesse gules." In 1355 Sir William Hesketh married Marcella, daughter of —— Twenge or Doddingfell.

Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Roger Dalton, and Thomas Ashton of Croston, were contemporaries, and may be fairly supposed to have joined in the rebuilding of Croston Church at the end of the fifteenth century.

In the Church are a number of mural monuments and brasses,[1] and many of the windows of the Church are filled with stained glass.[2]

An inscription carved in oak, taken from one of the canopied pews removed at the last restoration, has been inserted in the backs of two of the present seats in the Nave.

"This Chappel was beautified and this seat erected (1682) by Christopher Banastre, esq^r."

The Font is dated 1663.

The Registers date from 1538, but those earlier than 1728 were removed in 1827 by William Henry Baldwin, Churchwarden, and are now in the possession of the Lord of the Manor.

The following extracts are interesting:—

"1644. There is a manie that is unregistered by reason of Prince Rupert coming into Lancashire, and this booke was hid for feare of the enemie taking it."

"These are to certify all those whom it may concerne that James Cuten of Rufforth within the Countie of Lanc., yeoman, and Jane Tomlinson of Bursc, widow, came before me Jeremiah Aspinall one of ye Justices of ye peace within the said Countie

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[1] One of these is to the memory of the Rev. James Hyett, the Puritan Rector of Croston, A.D. 1625–62.

Another to the wife of the Rev. William Pilkington, which reads as follows:—

> "Near this Place lyeth the Body of Alice Pilkington, Wife of William Pilkington, LL.D., Rector of this Parish, who departed this Life the 13th Day of September & was Buried the 14th in the Year 1747 in the 83rd year of her Age. She was a Remarkable & Hospitable Œconomist, a generous Rewarder of those that had don her any Office of Civility. As she always spoke her mind, her aversion was very much against Flattery, Compliments, and Hipocrasy. Her Visits to the Rich were Rare, but Frequent to the Poor."

[2] Most of this glass is modern, but in one of the windows in the north Aisle is the following inscription:—

"And for ye good estate of Henry Ba—— of William Bana——" with the letters $\frac{B}{H\ M}$, probably the initials of Henry Banastre and Margaret Worthington, his wife, the parents of Henry Banastre in the sixteenth century.

and did contract matrimony according to the late Act. Aug. 24 1653, made and provided.

"Witness my hand and seale the 8th day of May 1656 in presence of Thomas Wilkinson and Hugh Latham."

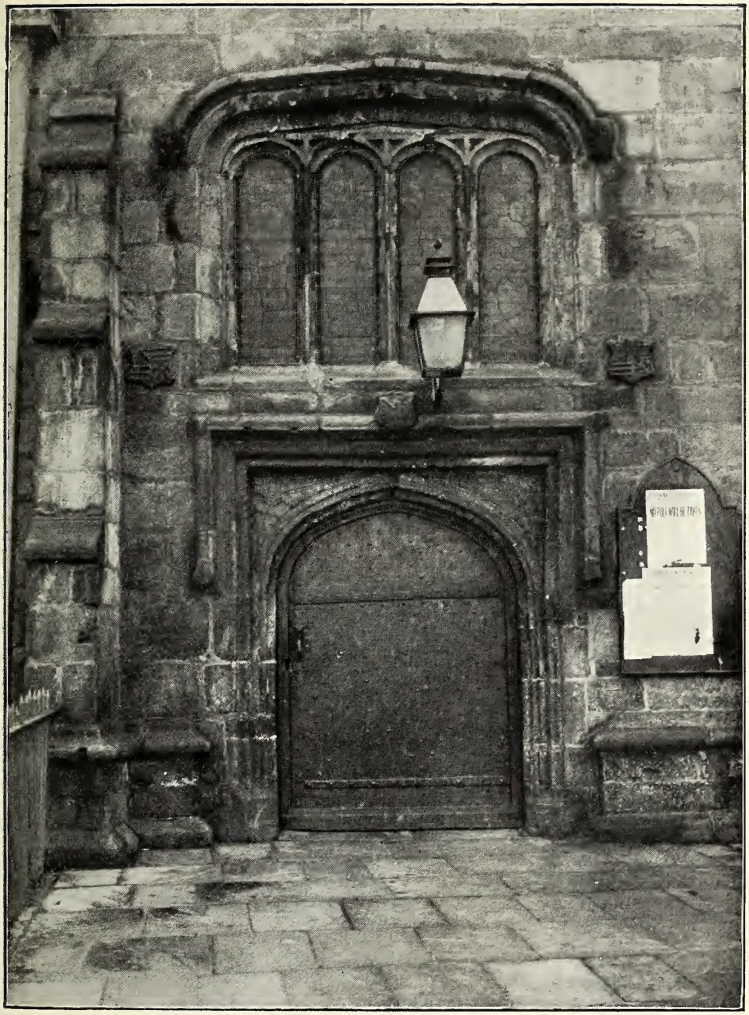
The Benefice of Croston.—In the Valor Beneficorum of Pope Nicholas IV. (1288) the valuation of the Benefice of Croston was estimated at a sum equal to the combined revenue of the remaining parishes in the Hundred of Leyland. Such a valuable possession was not long allowed to escape the notice and the cupidity of the Norman Barons, and I find that Roger de Poictou, by charter, subsequently confirmed, granted to the Monastery of St. Martin of Sèez in Normandy the Priory of St. Mary of Lancaster, with a number of dependent Churches and Chapels, amongst which is named the cetiam de Crostone.[1]

The prior and convent of Lancaster presented the Incumbent, receiving, of course, an annual pension from the Church revenues of Croston.

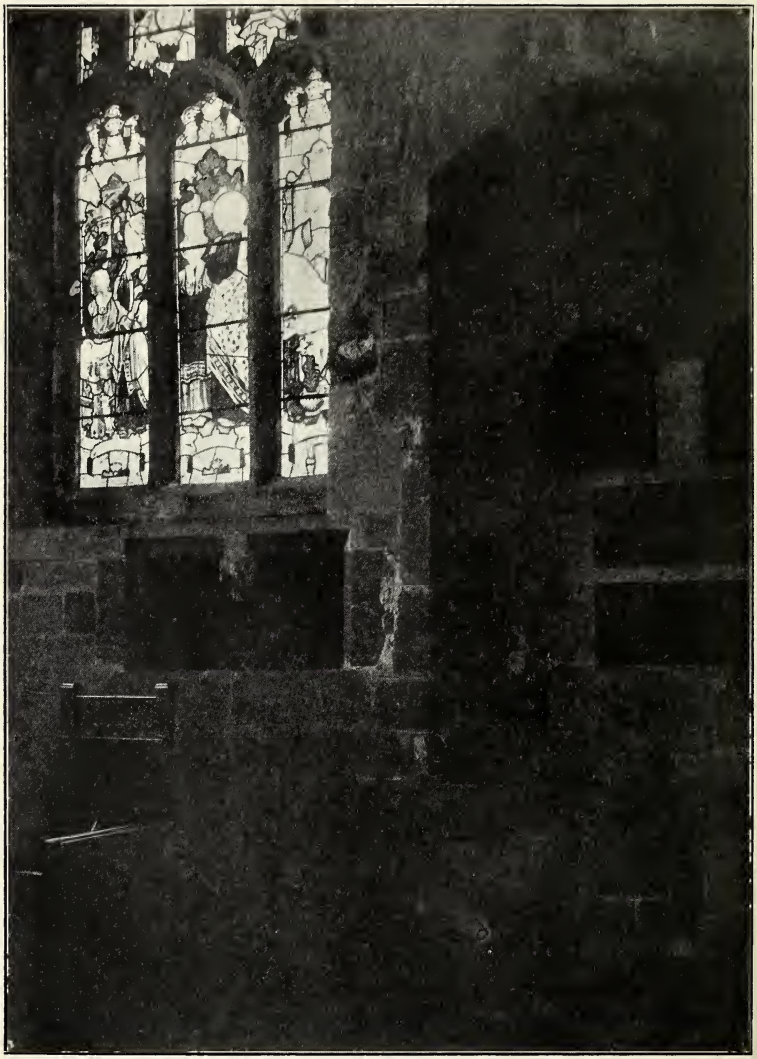
By the kindness of Mr. Brownbill I am able to give a complete list of those who from 1160 have in turn held the position of Parson of Croston.[2] They are forty-five in number.

[1] "No doubt, in making the grant he thought he was doing God service, but he does not appear to have troubled himself about the religious needs of Croston." Harl. MSS., Cod. 3764, fol. 1, 2. *Lanc. Churches*, i. 24.

[2] "The title given to the Parson (*Persona Ecclesiæ*) at Croston raises a very interesting question. The Rector of a Parish is 'a clergyman who has the charge and care of a Parish, and possesses all the Tithes,' &c. (see Hook's *Church Dictionary*, 7). In this sense of the word none of the Parsons of Croston were actually Rectors (though some of them were so called) between the date of Roger de Poictou granting the benefice to the monastery of Sèez and the year 1625. During this period the revenues of the benefice, including the Tithe, were in the hands either of a religious community or of the Crown, and the Parson appointed by them would be a Vicar (Vicarus = deputy). By 15 Rich. II. c. 12, it was enacted that on every appropriation—*i.e.* the endowment of any Monastery or Ecclesiastical Corporation—with the tithes, the Vicar should be well and sufficiently endowed. And it was further enacted by 4 Henry IV. c. 12, that in every Church appropriated there shall be a "secular" priest canonically instituted



CROSTON PARISH CHURCH, NORTH DOOR



DOUBLE PISCINA IN CROSTON PARISH CHURCH

Date.	Name.	Patron.	Cause of Vacancy.
c. 1160	Luilph	.....	.....
oc. 1191	Nicholas	.....	.....
c. 1230	Stephen	.....	.....
c. 1240	Geoffrey	.....	.....
oc. 1246–60	Philip	.....	.....
oc. 1291–95	Walter de Langton	.....	.....
1303?	Walter de Clipstow	.....	.....
2 *Feb.* 1300–1	William de Lancaster	Lancaster Priory	*d.* Walter de Clipstow
22 *Nov.* 1318	Ralph de Tunstall	,, ,,	*d.* Wm. de Lancaster
1 *Mar.* 1333–4	Richd. de Wamburgh	,, ,,	*d.* R. de Tunstall
18 *Jan.* 1344–5	William de Exeter	The King	*d.* R. de Wamburgh
oc. 1382	Wm. de Huntlow	,,	.....
25 *July* 1387	William Glynn	,,	*d.* W. de Huntlow
Oct. 1398	Robt. de Farrington	,,	*exchange* Wm. Glynn
19 *Feb.* 1404–5	Henry Kays	John Wakering	*d.* R. de Farrington
5 *April* 1405	Richard Kingston	.....	*exchange* H. Kays
22 *Oct.* 1408	William Lochard	The King	*res.* R. Kingston
14 *Aug.* 1409	Nicholas Starkie	,,	*res.* W. Lochard
4 *Sep.* 1418	Thos. Fishburne	W. Kenmarsh	.....
19 *May* 1421	William Abraham	Zion Abbey	.....
16 *Sep.* 1435	John Occleshaw	,,	.....
1 *Aug.* 1439	Richard Dalton	,,	*res.* J. Occleshaw
oc. 1443	Thomas Tarlton	.....	.....
11 *Aug.* 1453	Christopher Holme	Zion Abbey	*d.* Thos. Tarlton
3 *Feb.* 1475–6	Roger Haslingden, B.D.	,,	*d.* Chris. Holme
8 *Jan.* 1477–8	Thomas Mawdesley	,,	*d.* R. Haslingden
24 *Jan.* 1504	Robt. Becconsall, D.D.	,,	*d.* T. Mawdesley
1526	Thomas Bond, B.D.	,,	.....
20 *July* 1557	Thomas Leeming	Antony Brown	.....
17 *Sep.* 1594	Robt. Whittaker	.....	.....
1607	George Coney	.....	*d.* R. Whittaker
23 *Mar.* 1623	John Bartlett, M.A.	{ Bishop of Chester, by lapse }	*d.* George Coney
18 *Aug.* 1625	James Hyett, B.D.	The King	.....
28 *Oct.* 1662	Jas. Pilkington, B.D.	,,	*expuls.* Jas. Hyett
25 *May* 1683	Charles Leyfield, D.D.	William Pilkington	*d.* J. Pilkington
10 *Oct.* 1688	John Riley	Charles Leyfield	*res.* Chas. Leyfield
14 *Mar.* 1689	Robt. Pickering, D.D.	{ C. Leyfield and W. Haydock }	*d.* J. Riley
10 *Dec.* 1695	Zachariah Taylor, M.A.	The King	*dep.* R. Pickering
28 *Dec.* 1703	Wm. Pilkington, LL.D.	.....	*d.* Zach. Taylor
21 *Oct.* 1755	Streynsham Master, D.D.	Leigh Master	*d.* Wm. Pilkington
11 *May* 1759	Robert Master, M.A.	Ann Master	*d.* S. Master
28 *Sep.* 1798	Streynsham Master, M.A.	Elizabeth Master	*d.* R. Master
1864	Robt. Mosley Master	—— Master	*d.* S. Master
1867	Oswald Master	—— Master	*d.* R. M. Master
1894	A. G. Rawstorne, 1st Suf. Bishop of Whalley	Master Whittaker	*res.* O. Master

and inducted and convenably endowed by the discretion of the Ordinary . . . and no monk shall in any wise be made Vicar in any Church appropriated."

The first Parson of Croston entitled to the title of Rector was, according to the above, the Rev. James Hyett. He was the first to receive the whole of the revenue of the benefice.

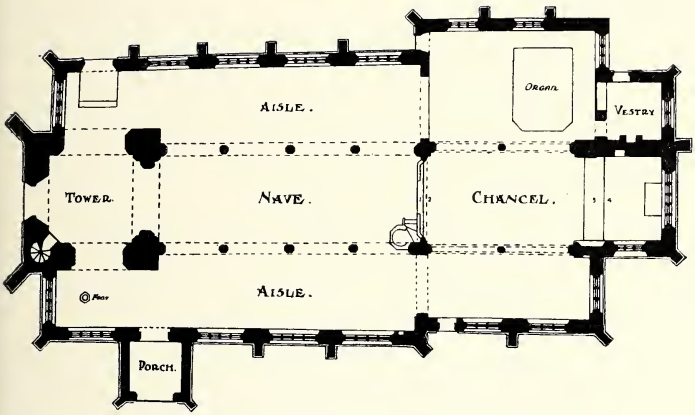
The first parson of Croston of whom anything is known beyond the name is Walter de Langton, 1291–95. He was also Rector of Manchester, and held a dispensation to retain Croston and other benefices. He was engaged in the King's (Edward II.) service, and the Churches were served by deputies. He became Bishop of Lichfield in 1296.[1] In A.D. 1310–11 William de Lancaster, nephew of the Bishop of Lichfield (the above, I presume), and only in minor orders, held the living by special dispensation of Pope Boniface VIII.[2]

In 1344 the King (Edward III.) claimed the patronage of Croston as belonging to an alien priory, and William de Exeter was appointed by him. He was physician to Queen Philippa, precentor at Lincoln and Rector of Croston as late as A.D. 1354, the year the Statute of Provisors was passed, which limited the power of the Pope in the exercise of patronage.

The Benefice remained in the hands of the Crown until A.D. 1420, when its constitution was changed. The advowson was granted by Henry VII. to his new Monastery of Zion near London. The Church living was appropriated, a vicarage ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Abbess and Convent of Zion became patrons. At this time the value of the Rectory was estimated at 130 marks (£86, 13s. 4d.), and it was ordered by the Bishop that the Vicar should pay the Convent 80 marks and retain the remaining 50 (£33, 6s. 8d.) together with any additional revenue that might accrue, paying all ecclesiastical burdens, including ten shillings to the poor, six-and-eightpence to the Bishop, and thirteen-and-fourpence to the Archdeacon.[3]

[1] Calamy, *Papal Letters*, i. 525.
[2] *Papal Letters*, i. 610.
[3] *Notitia Cest., Cheet. Soc.*, ii. 353.

Very few of those who held the living of Croston up to the time of the Reformation did any actual clerical work in the Parish *in*



CROSTON PARISH CHURCH, GROUND PLAN

Passing on to the reign of Henry VIII. the gross value of the Rectory was estimated at £94, 10s. 6d., of which sum £53, 6s. 8d.[1] was paid to the Convent of Zion; the Glebe brought in £5, 7s. 10d.; Tithes, £72, 9s. 4d.; Easter Roll, £16, 13s. 4d. The Convent received the 80 marks ordered a century before, and the 10s. a year was paid to the poor. The nett value to the Vicar was £38, 6s. 10d. At this time, and for the first time so far as there is any record, the Vicar agreed to pay £4 a year to the Curate of Chorley, thus reducing his taxable income to £31, 11s. 6d.[2]

Such was the condition of Croston Church and its revenues up to the time of the Reformation.

The Chapels in the Ancient Parish of Croston

It was the custom from very early times to build what were termed "Chapels of Ease," for the con-

propriâ personâ, or even lived in Croston. They seem simply to have used that portion of the emoluments assigned to them by their patrons for their own personal uses, and paid the poor priest who did the work a paltry pittance. For any practical good the majority of these men ever did in the Parish of Croston, they may be treated as having never lived. It is true some did serve the King, and even the Church and State, elsewhere, but they were pluralists of the deepest dye, and from the very nature of the case it was impossible for them to devote themselves to the performance of the duties for which they were paid.

"The more distinguished of the early Rectors and Vicars were non-resident, but the rise of chapels at Chorley, Rufford, Tarlton, Becconsall, and Hoole shows that the Parishes before the Reformation were suitably provided with clergy."—J. Brownbill.

[1] This sum of £53, 6s. 8d., paid to the Convent of Zion, was at the dissolution of the Religious Houses claimed by the Crown and paid to the reigning sovereign until Charles the Second's time, when that monarch sold or gave the rent charge (*inter alia*) under an Act of Parliament (22 Chas. II. cap. 6) passed for the purpose, vesting in the purchasers and their heirs and assigns the special rights and powers possessed by the Crown. Under the provisions of this Act, the "Fee Farm Rent," as it is called, is now paid to the representatives of the original purchaser or grantee by the Rectors of Croston, Rufford, Hoole, Tarlton, Chorley, and Hesketh in certain proportions.

[2] *Notitia*, ii. 255.

venience of those parishioners who lived at too great a distance from the Parish Church. Some of these Chapels were served by the clergy of the Parish Church, others had a permanent chaplain, though dependent, in part, upon the Mother Church. In those Chapels in which there was a Chantry, the Chantry priest very frequently undertook the duty in addition to his own special work. There were also in various parts of the country "Domestic Chapels," built by the Lords of the Manor for the private use of themselves, their families, and retainers.

The Parish of Croston, being so extensive and in many parts so inaccessible from the Parish Church, it was found needful to provide Chapels at each centre of population.

Chorley.—There was a Chapel at Chorley at a very early period.[1] At first it was a private Chapel, but afterwards became a dependency of Croston, for in 1442 Sir Rowland Standish brought over from Normandy the head and thigh bones of St. Lawrence, the receipt of which was certified by "Thomas Tarlton, Vicker of the Church of Crostone, the 2 daye of March in ye yeare of our Lord God 1442."[2]

Rufford.—The Chapel at Rufford was in existence in the year 1347.[3]

Tarlton.—There was a Chapel of great antiquity at Tarlton, dedicated to St. Helen, probably built by the Banestres of Bank, near which was a Holy Well, also dedicated to St. Helen.

Becconsall.—The origin and dedication of the pre-Reformation Chapel at Becconsall are unknown. It is believed that it was built in the sixteenth century by the Becconsall family.

[1] Henry, Lord Bouchier, granted to William de Chorley, late Lord of Chorley, the entire south moiety of his Chapel.

[2] Harl. MSS., Cod. 2042, fol. 23.

[3] As I referred to this at length in my paper on "The Manor of Rufford and the ancient Family of the Hesketh," it is unnecessary for me to repeat what I then said.

Hoole.—The earliest and only reference to a Chapel at Hoole is "a grant, dated 1280, by Amery de Hoole to God and Saint Mary of an acre in Much Hoole for the maintenance of the lights in the Chapel of Little Hoole." What became of it is unknown. No further reference to it can be found.[1]

Bispham.—There was a Chapel on the Manor of Bispham in 1522, but, excepting a reference in the Earl of Derby's rent-roll to an allowance of a small sum for the repairs of the building, nothing is known of its history or even of its whereabouts.

Bretherton.—A Chapel "recently built" at Bretherton is named by Dodsworth. Its fate is unknown.[2]

Holmeswood.—There was, according to tradition, a Chapel near to Holmeswood Hall, but the only evidence brought forward in proof of its having existed is the name given to a field close by, which is now known as "the Chapel field."

So far as can be ascertained, none of these Chapels, excepting Chorley and perhaps Rufford, derived any advantage whatever from the revenues of the Rectory of Croston up to the time of the Reformation, so that it may be concluded that Divine service was conducted by one or other of the Chantry priests; indeed, that such was the case at Tarlton and Becconsall there is undoubted proof.

As scarcely a vestige of any of these ancient Chapels remains, except the older portions of what is now the Parish Church of Chorley, and a few stones at Rufford, it is only by examining those in other parts of the county that have survived the ravages of time that a conjectural idea may be formed of the character and size of those which

[1] Dodsworth MSS. liii., fol. 946.

[2] There is now a small plot of land planted with trees not far from the present Church, approached by a footpath known in the village as the "Chapel Walk." This may be the site on which stood the old Chapel.

formerly existed in the ancient Parish of Croston. For instance, "the Stydd Chapel" in the Parish of Ribchester; the Tower and Nave of the Church at Great Harwood, which, by the way, was founded about the same period as "Rufford Chapel" by the same family (the Hesketh); "Douglas Chapel," though now only a memory; Salmesbury Church, and some others I could name, have all a more or less family likeness, all date about the same period, and from them it may be, I think, fairly conjectured what the original Chapels in the ancient Parish of Croston were like in dimensions and style of architecture. That they were for the most part primitive and unpretentious buildings is more than probable, though I have reason to believe that in most respects they were superior to the erections to which they gave place, which were poor in the extreme.

The Chantries in the Ancient Parish of Croston

Chantries were founded in Chapels, or in separate parts of a Parish Church, for the celebration of daily Masses for the soul of some individual, specified by name. A priest was specially appointed to this duty, and in some cases they acted as the Parish priests and schoolmasters in the place where they lived.

These Chantries were of two kinds:—Those permanently endowed, and those whose income was more or less precarious. For founding the first the licence of the Crown was needful. They were called "Foundation Chantries," and the incumbents, presented by the founder or his representative, were legally instituted, and had a life interest in the appointment. The priests of the latter class were simply stipendiaries, and their position was lower than that of the regularly endowed beneficed Chantry priest. The Chantry priests were, as a

rule, very poor. In Lancashire their average stipend rarely exceeded £5 a year. Their habitation was of the simplest description and their diet most frugal. They wore a coarse frieze cassock with a leathern girdle, thick clogs, and a felt-hat, or none at all. But it must not be supposed these priests were illiterate, vulgar, or of the peasant class; such was not the case, for amongst them were found members of some of the highest families in the land.[1]

Croston.—There were three regularly endowed Chantries[2] at the Parish Church of Croston.

1. At the Altar of St. John the Baptist, founded 1500, "by John Todd the chaplain at Rufford, and by Thomas Hesketh, Esquire."[3]

2. At the Altar of the Trinity, founded about 1530 by Catherine Tarlton, widow, the income was 59s. 8d., and Richard Clarke was chaplain, A.D. 1535–47.

3. At the Rood or Altar of the Crucifix, founded by Christopher Walton before 1527, the income was 62s. 4d. John Walton was chaplain A.D. 1517, when he was eighty years old.

There was also a "Becconsall" Chantry Chapel, which stood in Croston Churchyard, probably on the site of the present school, and was formerly used by the Lord of the Manor,[4] but was not permanently endowed.

Rufford.—1. In 1347 Sir William Hesketh founded a Chantry at St. Mary's Chapel, Rufford, for which he obtained a licence from the King (Edward III.) with whom he was then in France. The name of the first priest was John Laiton, and his income was £5, 10s. 8d. a year. He was succeeded by Richard

[1] Raines, *Chantries.* Cheetham Society.

[2] None of these Croston Chantries possessed any plate.

[3] Thomas Hesketh died A.D. 1523, and his Will expressly mentions the "chapel lately built by him on the south side of Croston Church."

[4] Townley MSS., c. 8. 13. B. 309.

Todd in 1425. Ten years later Thomas Dylle was Chantry priest, and he continued in the office forty-one years.

2. In 1495 Dame Alice Hesketh, widow of Robert Hesketh, founded a second Chantry at Rufford, and endowed it with land in Newburgh and Amunderness, value £2, 6s. 8d. In 1506 Hugh Hesketh, a member of the Hesketh family, was priest. He afterwards became Bishop of Man.[1]

3. A third Chantry was founded in connection with the "Chapell at Rufforthe" by Thomas Hesketh, Esq., the son and successor of Robert and Alice Hesketh. The endowment amounted to £4, 18s. a year.

4. In 1548 Bartholomew Hesketh, Esq., of Poulton, and grandson of Thomas Hesketh, founded a Chantry "to celebrate masse and teach the scholars of the Town of Rufforthe." By his will he ordered "that vi marks or lesse of his morgage lands . . . bi Taken by his executors for the founding of a priest and his stipende. . . . Richard Deane was encumbent xi yeres and hath the clere yerely revenue of the same for his salarie" (Raines, *Chantries*).

Chorley.—There was a Chantry at Chorley founded by William de Chorley.

Becconsall.—A Chantry was founded at Becconsall by George Becconsall in the early years of the sixteenth century. The endowment was £3, 2s. 7d. The chaplain in 1535–47 was Robert Smith. The place was poorly furnished with a chalice, two vestments, and a Mass-book.

Tarlton.—George Dandy, a priest, and Richard Banestre founded a Chantry "for his soule, and all

[1] The foundress of this Chantry bequeathed by Will "to the Altar of the Blessed Virgin at Rufforth a little basin of silver, a piece of embroidery I have made for a cope to be lent to Hugh Hesketh with all hast at my death to be worn on the day of my obit every yere and to pray for my soule."

Christian soules," in 1525, at St. Helen's Chapel, Tarlton.

In 1530 Robert Smith, of Liverpool, was accused of having broken into St. Helen's Chapel, Tarlton, and stolen certain property of William Wilcock, chaplain there.[1]

The Chantry priests, both at Becconsall and at Tarlton, were constrained to minister the Blessed Sacrament to the people oftentimes, because of the tides. There was an arm of the sea between them and the Parish Church, making the road impossible for days together.

John Robinson was chaplain at Tarlton, 1525. Thomas Wilding in 1547.

The endowment was derived from lands in Tarlton, Bretherton, Ulnes Walton, and Longton, and was £4, 11s. in all, but 20s. 4d. was in reversion at the date of confiscation.

In 1583 all this land was sold by the Crown to Thurston Anderton, and the Chapel and the Chapel yard, with a small dwelling, to Sir Thomas Hesketh.

The ownership of the Chantry lands and endowments, and also of the site of the old Chapel and Chapel yard, which had been seized by the Crown, was subsequently a matter of dispute. Very conflicting evidence was sworn to before John Fleetwood and Peter Anderton, magistrates. Henry Banestre affirmed that the property was originally part and parcel of his Manor, and that in order to accommodate the inhabitants of the Manor who were not able to go to Croston Church by reason of the great water and rivers, with the licence of the Pope and the Bishop, built the Chapel which was ever afterwards used as a Chapel-of-Ease, until the same was pulled down and carried away by Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knt. The Chapel and the yard were

[1] Parl. Lancashire Assize Records, 10.

always considered to be the inheritance of the defendant's ancestors.

On the other hand, it was given in evidence that the King's officers sold the Chapel to Sir Thomas Hesketh, who afterwards pulled it down, and that Hugh Dobson, late hermit there, and his predecessors dwelt in the same tenement and received the profits of the land for sixty years and more. Hugh Dobbeson "used himself as a hermit," but one witness said, "he did not know when or by whom he was professed," and another witness said he "sometimes used himself as a hermit and sometimes not." Dobson, an old man of eighty, himself deposed that he was "a professed hermit of the Order of St. Anthony at the Parish Church of Toddcastle, within the County of York, before Dr. Bannebridge, then Suffragan to the Bishop of York." He declared he "was seized of a little house within the Chapel yard of Tarlton, and of half an acre of meadow and half an acre of arable land, which had formerly formed part of the endowment of the Chantry of St. Elyn, and that he had let the land for his own profit." Rauff Catterall said "he and his father before him had been tenants, and paid the rent to the hermet." He further affirmed that "he had known three Armettes (hermits) who had dwelt in the same house, and had all taken the profits of the land, as the Chantry Priests had before them; that Sir Thomas Hesketh, when he purchased the property from the Crown seven years ago, took down the Chapel and the house without any interruption from Banestre."[1]

The Suppression of the Chantries, &c.

Of all the measures by which unprincipled men disgraced the Reformation, none contributed more,

[1] *Lancashire Pleadings*, vol. iii. p. 243.

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by the manner in which it was conducted, to injure that excellent cause than the suppression of the Chantries (so wrote Dr. Whittaker in his *History of Whalley*, p. 146).

Let me point out one or two of its results :[1]—

The Act by which the revenues of these Chantries were annexed to the Crown was passed in the last Parliament of Henry VIII. That King's death, however, prevented the Act from being put into force. In order, therefore, to secure the Chantry revenues to the Crown, a further Act was passed (1 Ed. VI. cap. 14) which was hurried through Parliament in little more than a week, in spite of the protests of Archbishop Cranmer and others, who endeavoured to get the property applied to the relief of the poor clergy, which meant, in most cases, the re-establishment of the Chantry priests, who had performed most of the clerical duties. But it was not to be, and no part of the Chantry endowments were retained by the Church at that or any subsequent period.

The Churches and Chapels were stripped of their plate and valuables. "The Halls of many of the gentry were hung with altar-cloths in place of tapestry, their tables and beds were covered with copes instead of carpets and coverlets." Chalices were used for carousing-cups, and horses were watered in the stone and marble coffins of the dead. Nothing for which purchasers could be found escaped the rapacity of the plunderers. Tombs were stripped of their brasses, Churches of their lead, bells were cast into cannon. The merciless destruction with which this violent transfer of property was accompanied is a lasting and ineffacable reproach upon those who partook of the

[1] I am here simply speaking of the manner in which this business was done. This is not the time nor the place to discuss it from a theological point of view.

plunder, or permitted it.[1] The destruction of manuscripts alone was such that Bale, who hated the monasteries, groaned over it as a shame and reproach to the nation.[2]

English history sustained irreparable loss, and it is more than probable that many of the ancient classics perished in this indiscriminate, ruthless, and wanton destruction.

The Chantry priests were turned adrift and deprived of their scanty means of subsistence, except in some cases, not all, where they were granted the smallest and most miserable of pensions.

What the effect of this was upon the number of acting clergy is shown by the following comparison quoted by Mr. Brownbill from the visitation lists in the Registry at Chester :—

"In 1538 there were nine clergy serving in the undivided Parish of Croston.
In 1547 there were twelve.
In 1554 there were five.. and then only two, one being a decrepit curate.
In 1562 there was one in Chorley.
In 1563 there were three in the whole Parish.
In 1565 there were two only."

It was therefore inevitable that some of the Chapels should fall out of use, as they did.

[1] Amongst other matters granted to Roger Rant and Edmund Dorning was the late Chantry at the Altar of St John the Baptist in the Church at Croston with its messuages and lands in the town of Croston, Mawdesley, and Hamilton, granted by Robert Hesketh in aid of the salary of the late Chantry priest.

Subsequently "Edm. Dorning and Rog. Rant sold to Thomas Ashton of Croston and Rog. Ashton of Leven the churche's bell to St. Jo. Bapt. cum pert. to leave to Thomas and Ralf and heres."—Dr. Ruerden's MSS. vol. iv. fo. c. 27.

When the Church survey was made in 1552 there was the following : "One belle, one chalyce, of sylver wt. a pattene, one corp. As to vestments tow albes, tow amys, tow stoyles with flanells, one coyphe, one payer of sensures of brasse, tow alt clothes, one cruiet, tow towells, one crosse of brasse and one byble."—Church Goods Record Office, p. 126.

[2] "Our posterity may well curse this wicked fact of our age, this unreasonable spoil of England's most noble antiquities" (Quoted by R. Southey).

The condition of the country at this time was deplorable, and went from bad to worse. The poor were the first to find out the change brought about by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Religious Houses, Chantries, and similar institutions. The land, which was either given, or sold for a nominal sum, to the King's Court favourites, was in a measure put out of cultivation. The new owners were for the most part non-resident, and had less interest in their property in consequence. All they looked for was to make as much as they could at as little cost as possible, so they turned a great deal of the land into sheep farms, and the remainder ran to waste. The tenants were turned out to beg, rob, or starve. The result was there was less work; no one gave alms, no one tended the sick, no one taught the children. The stipends of the inferior clergy were so miserably small that no learned man would undertake the duty. For instance, the stipend of a priest to officiate in Rufford Chapel is entered at £3, 2s. 2d. per annum. Is it any wonder the Bishop was obliged to confess that he "did not know twelve men in the whole of his diocese that could preach"?

During these years ignorance and crime prevailed to an alarming extent. Thousands of persons were homeless, with starving children clamouring for the bare necessaries of life. Beggars swarmed, though the laws of suppression were cruel and severe.

The Vicar of Croston, Thomas Bond by name, who was responsible for the spiritual oversight of the Parish, was a time-server. He adapted himself to every situation in which he found himself. A man of versatile power, he was also of versatile principles. Serving in turn the "powers that be," he always took care of himself. Appointed A.D. 1525 by the Abbess and Convent of Zion, like the famous

Vicar of Bray he retained his post during all the changes which took place in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary. When he first went to Croston, the Church of England was under Papal supremacy, which, of course, he acknowledged. When Henry VIII., for his own wicked ends and purposes, threw the Pope overboard and arrogated to himself the title of "Supreme Head of the Church," Bond swore allegiance to the King. No doubt he was a consenting party to the dissolution of the Chantries and the turning adrift of the Chantry priests. On the accession of Edward VI., Bond became a zealous Protestant ready to uproot the Papacy.[1]

The young King's death, however, put an end for the time to any further changes the extreme Protestant party were anxious to bring about. Queen Mary's desire was to have the Church once more reconciled to Rome, and she gained her end. Amongst those who received absolution for having been led into what was held to be an act of rebellion was the Rev. Thomas Bond, Vicar of Croston. He retained his Benefice at the expense of his consistency. He died in 1557, a year before the next change, to which had he lived this ecclesiastical weather-cock would, judging from his history, have doubtless accommodated himself.[2]

What provision this unprincipled parson made for the performance of the services at Rufford, Chorley, and Tarlton we can only surmise. So far as I can find out, they were neglected and allowed to go to ruin.

[1] This is proved by a letter addressed to him by Lord Derby, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, respecting the arresting of a person described as "a lewd priest, one (sir) James Harrison," who was supposed to be in hiding in the Parish of Croston.

[2] Bond was not by any means alone in accommodating himself to the changes which took place in the Church at this period of her chequered history, for not a few of the clergy who held valuable livings throughout the country retained their positions by conforming to whatever happened at the time to be the dominant form of Creed.

In A.D. 1610 there was a minister at Rufford named Bradshaw. He is described as "a preacher," but there was no provision for his maintenance save "the benevolence of his auditory and what the inhabitants gave him."

In the year A.D. 1642 the Parliament decided upon a plan by which the larger parishes were to be subdivided, and a Commission was issued to report. They made several recommendations with respect to Croston,[1] but the only severance which actually resulted was the formation of Hoole into a separate Parish.[2]

The Commonwealth

For forty years the history of the Church in Croston is more or less a blank. During this period Church and King were swept away by the storm of revolution. The Bishops were deposed from their sees and the clergy deprived of their livings, their places being taken by Presbyterian and Independent ministers, except in the case of those who sacrificed their consciences on the altar of expediency, and turned their coats to save their pockets. The use of the Prayer Book was prohibited, even in private houses, by heavy fines and imprisonment. In 1644 a "Directory" was issued by which long sermons and extempore prayers were substituted for the worship and sacraments of the Church. It was a crime to observe any of the Church Seasons, and Christmas Day was especially denounced as sinful and idolatrous.

At first a professed Churchman, and, of course,

[1] Rufford and Holmeswood were to form a distinct Parish, as also Mawdesley and Bispham, Hesketh and Becconsall.

[2] The following memorandum in the Parish Register records the fact: "Hoole, a Chapelry of Croston, 17 Charles I. Bill for creating the Chapel or Parish Church, read 3rd June; Committed on the 10th; Royal Seal attached July 27th."

a duly ordained Clergyman, James Hyett, B.D., was appointed Rector of Croston by the King (Charles I.) in 1625. He had previously held livings at Liverpool, Goosnagh, and Childwall. He subsequently, however, became a very strong Puritan, and cast in his lot with the most bigoted and intolerant of the two dominant parties.

In 1646 he took part in the establishment of the Presbyterian discipline, and signed that strange document, "The Harmonious Consent of the Lancashire Ministers," issued A.D. 1648.[1] He was a member—indeed, moderator—of a committee appointed to see that the maintenance provided by Parliament for "preaching ministers was only given to Godly, learned, and orthodox divines," and that "no minister should receive a Benefice without a certificate of fitness for the ministerial office, signed by seven or more of the Committee." In this and other public capacities Mr. Hyett exercised considerable influence. No doubt it was through his instrumentality that Mr. Henry Welsh, "a pious preaching pastor," became the minister at Chorley,[2] and Mr. Wood, "a Godly minister conformable to the Government," at Rufford.

At a meeting of a Committee appointed by the Parliament to regulate Parish affairs, held in Preston October 31, 1649, "Complaint was made by the inhabitants of Beconsall cum Hesketh, and Tarlton within the Parish of Croston, that being five miles distant from the Parish Church and divided therefrom by two rivers could not resort thereto. That Mr. Hyett, the Rector of Croston, taketh no care to provide a godly minister to officiate in the said Chappell, although the Rectory is of great value."

[1] This remarkable precept vehemently denounced all kinds of Sectaries, and affirmed that "Toleration would be putting a sword into a madman's hand ; a cup of poison into the hands of a child."

[2] Mr. Welsh was only paid 53s. 4d. by Mr. Hyett. In A.D. 1645 his salary was raised to £18 a year.

The Committee decided that "the said Mr. Hyett doe allow the tithes and profits arising within the said Chapelry for the maintenance of such godly and orthodox minister as this Committee shall appoint to officiate in the said Chappell, or show cause to the contrary."

At a meeting held the following February Mr. Hyett took objection to this order, and the Committee decided to hear both sides. A meeting was called for the purpose on the 2nd May, when it was decided that Mr. Hyett should enjoy the whole of the tithe arising from Tarlton.[1]

Notwithstanding his narrow and bigoted views, which were in accordance with the spirit of the age in which he lived, Hyett was of a kind and considerate disposition. He was a learned, pious, and, I believe, a good man. In the exercise of his office as Rector he showed himself conscientious and considerate, and while fully alive to his own interests, he was no money-hunter.

The Restoration brought many changes, both in Church and State. The Book of Common Prayer, revised by Convocation as the result of the Savoy Conference, was issued in 1662, and by an Act of Uniformity, passed the same year, all ministers were required to declare their assent and consent thereto, to receive ordination at Episcopal hands, to abjure the Covenant, and take the oath of non-resistance. About 1500 refused compliance, amongst them being the Rector of Croston, James Hyett.[2] He did not long survive, for he died suddenly at Preston, April 6, 1663. He was buried, at his own request, at Croston without the Prayer Book service. The new Rector protested, but gave way.[3] By his will,

[1] *Record Society*, vol. xxviii. p. 86.

[2] It must be remembered in this connection that a far greater number of Royalist divines were ejected from their Benefices by the action of the Root and Branch Act, passed 1641.

[3] "We had much ado about his buryal," wrote Mr. Newcomb in his Diary, "but Mr. Pilkington at last went his way, and so he was

dated May 18, 1662, he recites that he had "procured a Free School house to be built in Croston Church Yard at his own great cost and trouble." He did not bequeath any special sum for an endowment, but, leaving a blank in his will, added a note in the margin of it: "If I fill not this up before my death, it is my wish that it should be £400."

On the 15th July 1663 Mary Hyett, the widow and executrix of James Hyett,[1] obtained an acquittance for £200; the remainder does not appear to have been paid.[2]

A monumental brass is placed in the Chancel of Croston Church, which records in laudatory terms the career of James Hyett.

The Rev. James Pilkington, B.D., was appointed Rector of Croston in November A.D. 1662, and he held the living until his death in A.D. 1683.

In A.D. 1664, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Rufford, it was ordered that the Rector of Croston should pay £25 a year towards the Curate's stipend, and that the Bishop should appoint a Curate in case the Rector neglected so to do within a month of the vacancy.

Charles Leyfield, D.D., was the next Rector. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and was appointed to Croston, A.D. 1683. He held the living for four years, resigning it for a Prebendary stall at Winchester, with which he held the Rectory of Chilbolton. He was a benefactor to the ancient Parish of Croston.

buryed without ceremony or booke, and Mr. Welsh (of Chorley), his friend and neighbour, preached his funeral sermon, 2 Kings ii. 12, a very good sermon he made."

[1] For the sake of peace Hyett "was forced in some measure to slight his own children for his wife. What a vanity is this wicked world" (Newcomb's Diary, p. 197).

Hyett "had no children to slight" (Calamy, vol. ii. p. 359).

[2] For twenty-four years Mr. Hyett received the vicarage house, lands, and tithes, but in 1650 he demised the tithes of Mawdesley and Bispham to James, then Lord Strange, for the third Incumbent, reserving £3, 6s. 8d. to the minister.

The Rev. Zachariah Taylor was the next Rector of any note. He was appointed in 1695, having been previously Vicar of Ormskirk. He was a King's chaplain, and was known as "the Lancashire Levite." He wrote "The Devil Turned Casuist" and other famous tracts.

At his death in 1703, William Pilkington, LL.D., was appointed, and was Rector fifty-two years. During his incumbency the Rectory House was practically rebuilt and the Church greatly repaired. His wife died eight years before him, and he erected a brass on the chancel of the Church to her memory. It is couched in very quaint terms. (See p. 5.)

The next Rector was Dr. Streynsham Master, who married Dr. Pilkington's daughter and heiress, and so became patron of the living. He was succeeded in 1759 by his son, Dr. Robert Master, who, in order, it is said, to provide livings for two of his sons, in the year 1793 obtained an Act of Parliament separating Chorley and Rufford, and constituting them independent Parishes.

In 1706 Edward Anderton, Curate of Rufford, died, and was buried at Rufford, but no stone marks his grave, and the register of his burial gives no particulars as to how long he had been Curate. On his death a subscription was raised for the augmentation of the Curate's stipend. The original list of subscribers and the amount of their subscriptions is now on the flyleaf of the oldest register belonging to Rufford Church.

Mr. Anderton was succeeded by John Wright, B.A., nominated by William Pilkington, Rector of Croston. It was during the time Mr. Wright was Curate, A.D. 1702, that the school at Rufford was built.

In A.D. 1718, Thomas Hesketh, Esq., and Mrs. H. M. Legh, joint-owners of the Manor of Tarlton, with twenty-three freeholders, on behalf of

themselves and others, petitioned the Bishop (Gaskill) for a licence to erect a new Chapel in Tarlton, sixteen yards in length and seven in breadth. They stated that during the late unhappy usurpation an edifice was built by the prevailing faction in Tarlton and used for a pretended place of worship, which at the Restoration had occasionally in it Divine service according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; but the said building had never been consecrated and had no endowment. The worship of God was neglected, the Chapel in decay and ruin, the ground, once ditched and set out as a Chapel yard, lay waste and unfenced. The petitioners further stated that the population had increased, and that, owing to their being four miles from Croston and the road in the winter impassable, they had in consequence been led to divide from the Church; therefore the Lord and Lady of the Manor, to prevent such mischief and detriment to the Church for the future, gave the site of the old ruined Chapel of St. Helen on which to erect a new one, and they agreed to build it without any expense to the Rector. In order to secure a permanent orthodox incumbent they subscribed £200,[1] in the hope of obtaining a similar grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, and they consented that the minister should be nominated by the Rector on the recommendation of the Lord of the Manor of Tarlton.

A few persons, however, made objections to the Chapel being built on the site on which formerly stood the ancient Chantry Chapel, adjoining which was the "Holy Well" of St. Helen, but the objection was overruled, and the Church built on the ancient site. A Mrs. Bolton, in A.D. 1723, gave another £200 towards the endowment. The name of the first Curate, nominated by Mrs. Legh, was

[1] Mr. Hesketh gave a like sum for the purpose of augmenting the salary of the Curate of Rufford.

William Charnley, B.A. Two years later he was succeeded by William Tomlinson, collated by the Bishop. In A.D. 1746 George Barber was nominated by Peter Legh, Esq., and in A.D. 1765 George Chamberlain, M.A., was nominated by the same gentleman. Edward Master, B.A., was appointed by his father, the Rector of Croston, in 1795.

After the dissolution of the Chantry and the confiscation of its small endowment by the Crown, the Chapel at Becconsall, like the one at Tarlton, fell into disuse and became a ruin. It is named in the Visitation of 1650, but no minister or endowment is recorded. The Commissioners advised that a separate Parish should be made (Church surveys), but nothing was done. About the year 1700 the Chapel was rebuilt, but there was no income beyond £2, 7s.—a grant from the Duchy of Lancaster, which is still paid. In 1717 the Chapel was "supplied" six times a year only. In 1765 it was again rebuilt, and is now the Parish Church.

NOTE.—The history of the Church at Chorley I must leave, as it would occupy too much time. It is very interesting, and would furnish material for a separate paper.

SCHOOLS IN THE ANCIENT PARISH OF CROSTON

It is the fashion in these days of education, or rather what is popularly called education, to depreciate, if not entirely ignore, what was done in the cause of "sound learning" in the days both before and subsequent to the Reformation; but there were scholars, even in what are called the "Dark Ages," to whom few, even in these enlightened days, can hold the candle—men who climbed the ladder from the lowest rundle, and made themselves famous for all time in the world of letters. Not to speak of our

ancient universities and grammar schools, there were few towns and villages, at the close of the seventeenth century, where there was not a school of some kind, although many of them were no doubt defective, both in the accommodation provided and the character of the instruction imparted. Of too many of the village pedagogues it cannot be said:

> "He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,
> Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading."

Yet their founders'—for they were for the most part provided by the generosity of private individuals—intentions and motives were most praiseworthy. Their desire was to establish a school in which the youth of the place they wished especially to benefit would be trained in sound and useful learning and in the principles of the Christian religion. The ancient Parish of Croston was not an exception to this almost universal rule.

The first direct mention of any special provision for teaching the young in the Parish of Croston is contained in the will of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Rufford, who died A.D. 1523. He left money for "a school at Rufforth." Twenty-five years later Bartholomew Hesketh of Poulton, in founding a Chantry at Rufford, laid it down expressly in his will that one of the duties of the priest was "to teach the scholars in the towne of Rufforth." This duty was performed for eleven years by the Rev. Richard Dean.

Now, although this is the first direct mention of a school and a schoolmaster, I do not think Mr. Dean was the first to instruct the young at Rufford. I have every reason to believe that, from the time the first Chantry was founded and endowed, it was a definite part of the priest's duty to teach the children. Where the schools were held can now be

only a matter of conjecture, probably in the Church and the Chapels.[1]

This was the state of things until about A.D. 1548, when the Chantry priests were turned adrift and deprived of their scanty means of subsistence, excepting the smallest and most miserable of pensions. What provision was made for the education of the children it is impossible to say; I doubt if there was much, if any. It is true some of the priests took refuge in out-of-the-way parts of the country and lived the life of hermits, and may have continued to instruct the young.

This may have given the name of the "Hermitage" to an old farmhouse, built in 1673, in what is called "The Flash" in Rufford, and there may have been a previous building on that site to which the disestablished priests retired, and there Mr. Dean may have continued his school.

There was also a Hermitage at Tarlton, contiguous to the ancient Chapel of St. Helen, which was famous on account of the Holy Well of St. Helen, which, in passing, I may mention was very much resorted to, as late as the seventeenth century, by the devotees of those times.[2] Here, too, may have been a school under the charge of either the hermit or the Chantry priest.

Coming down to post-Reformation times I will first mention the school founded by the Rev. J. Hyett, the Rector of Croston in 1660. It was to be free to the children living in the townships of Croston and Ulnes Walton. The income was £15 per annum, £10 of which was received from land in Eccleston purchased with the £200 left by will of

[1] According to an old map (dated 1760) there was formerly a plot of land, now enclosed in Rufford Park, called "the priests' acre," and there may have been a school on that site. There was at a very early date a building in the churchyard at Croston, which may have been used for the same purpose; indeed, it is more than likely the present school buildings occupy the same site.

[2] *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, xvii. 9.

the founder, and £5, the interest of £100 given in 1680 by Mr. William Houghton, formerly schoolmaster. The school was under the management of a body of trustees, nineteen in number, who nominated the master, who was to teach "the principles of the Christian religion."

Every scholar had to pay 12d. (or 6d. for a cottager's child) a-piece on entrance, according to the founder's rule.

The Rector of Croston (the Rev. James Hyett) was also a party to the founding and endowing of a school at Bretherton by a Mr. James Fletcher, a London merchant, whose wife was a native of Bretherton, and who was more actively employed in the good work than her wealthy husband, who at her instigation, in 1653, gave land in Mawdesley, Eccleston, and Leyland, the profits of which amounted to £24, 16s. 8d., together with the interest of £32 in money, which was subsequently laid out in the purchase of a security situate in Accrington.

A charge of £1 per annum was made on the income of the school for the repair of a "causeway" in Thorp Row. A further charge was made to defray the cost of "a dinner for the ffeoffees every 10th April, with bread, cheese and drink for the scholars at ye same time," and also the clergyman who preached a sermon on the same day was paid 10s.; the residue to be paid to the master, who was nominated by the ffeoffees.

By the courtesy of the Rector of Bretherton, the Rev. R. Gardiner, I have had access to a very old Minute Book containing the report of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the ffeoffees, together with their accounts in detail from the date of the foundation of the school in A.D. 1653 to A.D. 1715. The book had been long lost, but was recently discovered in a solicitor's office in Preston and

restored to the Rector. Considering its great age it is in good preservation and the caligraphy excellent. The meetings of the ffeoffees[1] were held alternately at Croston and Ormskirk, and it may be noted that while the "sermon" was on a very few occasions not preached—if it was, the clergyman was not paid, as there is no entry for his usual honorarium—the ffeoffees did not on one single occasion for over sixty years neglect their own creature comforts, for there invariably appears an entry among the disbursements for "meate," "drinke," and all other charges, including fodder for their horses and gratuities to the servants at the inn. The sum varies from "£01, 15s. 00d." to "£02, 15s. 6d.," so they must have had a sumptuous repast. The charge for the children's treat, provided by the founder, only occurs occasionally. The ffeoffees seem to have been all laymen, yeomen chiefly, and from the records of their meetings they appear to have been thorough business men. With the exception of preaching a sermon and joining at the festive board annually, neither the Rector of Croston nor the Vicar of Ormskirk appear to have had anything to do with the management of the school. On one occasion there is a memo. to the effect that a certain agreement with a tenant was placed in the hands of the Rector for safe custody.

Since the Rector of Croston had great influence with the founder of the school, or perhaps it may be more correct to say with his wife, it may be taken

[1] The ffeoffees of Bretherton Endowed School at their first meeting held at Croston on the 7th February 1654, appointed Mr. William Smart as Schoolmaster at a Salary of £5 a year. He retained this office until 1675. The first receipt for the amount was given in 1655, and reads as follows: "Received the 11th of June, 1655, of and from the ffeoffees of ye Schoole of Bretherton ye sum of ffive pounds for one year according to former agreement made (with) mee by paypor. By Me Wm. Smart.

£ s. d.
05 : 00 : 00"

In the presence of William Johnson.

for granted that the first ffeoffees appointed would belong to the Puritan party, or at any rate would be his friends. The man who was elected register (clerk) at the first meeting was a member of one of "the Lancashire classes," or committees, appointed to regulate the affairs of the Church during the Commonwealth, and it shows a sign of the times to note that at the Restoration the country was ready for the change of Government, both in Church and State. The ffeoffees of this school conformed to the change at once. They attended Church and accepted the ministrations and listened to the sermon of Mr. Hyett's successor, the Rev. William Pilkington at Croston, and the Rev. John Ashworth, who supplanted Mr. Nathaniel Heywood as Vicar of Ormskirk.

A school was erected in Rufford, A.D. 1712, by Mr. Hesketh, Mrs. Bellingham,[1] and other inhabitants.[2] This statement is confirmed by the fact that in the year 1712 a sum of money, subscribed for the purpose of increasing the Curate's stipend, was borrowed for the purpose of building "a new School."[3]

Mrs. Bellingham bound herself to pay £10 a year for her life, the Rector of Croston £1, and the rest was raised by the inhabitants.

A Mrs. Jennett Hesketh gave a subscription of £4, 10s., the interest of which was to be paid to the schoolmaster.

The master was appointed and the school managed by Mrs. Bellingham and the Rector of

[1] Mrs. Bellingham was the daughter of the Lord of the Manor of Rufford, and married William Bellingham, Esq., April 6, A.D. 1703. They lived at Rufford, and had two children baptized in Rufford Church. Mr. Bellingham died and was buried at Rufford, A.D. 1718. His family formerly lived at Levens Hall, Westmorland.

[2] *Cheetham Society*, vol. xxii. p. 367.

[3] The original list of subscribers and the amount of their respective subscriptions, together with the memorandum respecting the loan of the money to the township, is now in the flyleaf of the oldest of the Rufford Registers.

Croston. It was free only to contributors who lived in the village.

At this time the schoolmaster was Mr. George Walker, and it is interesting to find that in June 1716 he sent into the Diocesan Registry at Chester a certificate to the effect that he had received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the previous Easter Day.

This was without doubt in compliance with the provisions of the famous Test Act, passed in the reign of Charles II., A.D. 1673, which provided that all persons holding any office, civil or military, should "take the Oath of Supremacy: should sign a declaration against transubstantiation: and should publicly receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England." This Act continued in force down to the reign of George IV.

A.D. 1732, John Whiteside was recommended to the Bishop for a licence as schoolmaster at Rufford.

This was in accordance with the Canons Ecclesiastical, which enjoined that "no man should teach, either in public school or private house, but such as shall be allowed by the Bishop of the diocese" (77).

Subsequently I find one of the Curates acting as schoolmaster at Rufford, and I think it is more than probable that it was at one time the usual custom.

This, too, had the authority of the Canons.

"In what Parish Church or Chapel soever there is a Curate which is a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Arts or is otherwise able to teach youth, and will willingly so do for the better increase of his living and training up of children in principles of true religion, we will ordain that a licence to teach the youth of the Parish where he serveth be granted . . . to the said Curate . . . this Constitution shall not extend to any Parish or Chapel in country towns where there is a public school founded already . . ." (78).

At Mawdesley there was in 1688 a small school held in a thatched cottage. The stipend of the

master, who, it was stipulated, must be a "Protestant," was £1, 3s. 6d. per annum, arising out of an estate bought by Mr. Thomas Crook of Abram for £500, "ye income of which goes to several charitable uses: this amongst the rest."

A.D. 1676, Robert Durning founded and endowed a School at Bispham. At first it was a Classical school of some repute, but the population became so sparse that there was not a sufficient number of scholars to continue it on the lines of a grammar school, though it still retains the name. It has been conducted for many years past as an Elementary school. The income is very considerable, being about £160 a year.

Here I must stop. My subject is too wide a one to be exhausted in a single paper. When I set out on my self-imposed task I had no idea it would occupy so much space, but as I went on I found there were facts too important to be omitted, and details I could not abridge, without injury to the subject with which I was dealing. Still I have been obliged to put aside much interesting matter for want of space.

I have tried to confine myself to the history of the Church in the old Parish of Croston, and when I have made a digression it has been for the purpose of showing how the various changes, brought about by those political and religious struggles which make up the history of our country, had their reflection on this part of the county of Lancaster.

In dealing with a subject of this kind, upon which there has been so much controversy and so many divers opinions expressed, I have endeavoured to be strictly impartial, and I believe I have not made a single statement for which I have not reliable authority.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE OIL PAINTING "LIVERPOOL IN 1680" WITH NOTES ON THE PETERS FAMILY OF PLATBRIDGE AND LIVERPOOL

By R. Stewart-Brown, M.A.

Read 4th February 1909

PART I

THE PICTURE

THE interest which was aroused at the Historical Exhibition of 1907 by the oil painting, No. 101 in the catalogue, depicting Liverpool about the year 1680, makes it desirable to collect as much information as possible regarding the first authentic view of the town.

The picture is too well known to need any new description. The exact date of the work and the name of the artist are unknown, but it has been generally supposed that it was painted towards the end of the seventeenth century, and the year 1680 has usually been assigned as approximately its date.

The late E. W. Cox, writing in 1890, says that the painting was reputed to be by a Dutch artist, and, whilst criticising the perspective, expressed the opinion that it was authentic, and that the artist really inspected the buildings he introduced into his picture.[1]

Mr. John Paris, who has recently restored the painting, is also of opinion that it was by a Dutch artist, or some one of their school. This view is

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancs. and Ches.*, vol. vi., N.S., p. 214.

confirmed by the fact that he found the painting covered with a preparation of cocoa-nut oil, frequently used by Dutch painters about the end of the seventeenth century. Mr. Paris agrees that the picture was probably painted about that date, but is of opinion that it was a copy, and probably from an engraving. He advances this view owing to the stiff and abrupt nature of many of the strokes, especially in the treatment of the sea, which gives him the impression that the artist was carefully copying the lines of an engraving. It is possible, of course, that the picture was painted from the Eyes' engraving of 1766 (to be mentioned later). This engraving, however, was, as we shall see, undoubtedly itself taken from an oil painting. And I think, after the evidence is carefully read, it will appear practically certain that the painting we now have is the original one from which the engraving was made.

Mr. Paris points out that part of the right-hand side of the painting is different from the rest of the canvas, and bears traces of different treatment, as if it had been added at a later date. This part includes the Castle, which, there is reason to believe, did not exist in 1680 in the perfect condition shown in the picture. The picture bears some traces of having been cut down, or trimmed round the edges, and has at some date been relined so that the canvas is no criterion of its age. There is a small square of canvas cut out and restored in the left-hand bottom corner. Whether this was where the date or name of the artist was, it is impossible to say.

In my notes to the "Views and Prints" section in the Historical Exhibition catalogue, I stated that the city owes the possession of this painting to the Ralph Peters who was Town Clerk from 1706 to 1742. In this I was wrong, as, although the donor was called Ralph Peters, he was not the Town Clerk of that name, and we shall see that it was not until

long after the Town Clerk was dead, that the picture passed into the possession of the Corporation. The error was not an unnatural one;[1] and at the time I wrote my notes, the information now set out was not known to me, nor, I believe, to any one else.

The picture has always been a well-known one, though a good deal of confusion has from time to time arisen over it. In some notes in the Holt and Gregson MSS. in the Public Library, apparently written by George Perry in the year 1791, it is referred to as follows:[2]—

"In the possession of Ralph Peters, Esquire, is an ancient drawing of the Town and Harbour of Liverpool taken in the last century, in which, amongst other curious particulars, is represented the Castle as it then appeared. One of the objects in it which is seen at a distance is St. Domingo Beacon,[3] as it is now called. An engraving copied from this was published by Mr. Charles Eyes in the year 1788 [*sic*]."

The writer of these notes was mistaken, as the engraving was not done by Charles Eyes, but by John Eyes, who issued it in 1766, at the price of sixpence.[4] A copy of this engraving was exhibited (Print Section, No. 300) in the Historical Exhibition of 1907. The inscription on this plate is important, as it is the earliest description of the picture, nearly 150 years ago. It runs:—

"The West Prospect of the Town of Liverpool, as it appeared about the year 1680. | Taken from a painting in the possession of Ralph Peters, Esq. | John Eyes, delin[t]."

[1] Mr. Cox made the same mistake (*loc. cit.*).

[2] Vol. xix. p. 156.

[3] The beacon is clearly shown in the engraving, but does not now appear in the painting. The sky line is very blurred at this point, and the beacon has probably vanished in the various cleanings undergone by the picture during its existence.

[4] Holt and Gregson MSS., vol. xxiv. p. 371. The catalogue of the Hist. Soc. Library, 1876, gives the date as 1756, and as if the inscription bore it.

The engraving was also issued without Eyes' name on it.

J. Wallace, the anonymous writer of "A General and Descriptive History of Liverpool" (1795), was well acquainted with the picture, which he considers an important one. He describes it at some length in his book, where he refers to it as in the possession of Ralph Peters, Esq., and that it was "supposed to have been done at the partial [?] request of some particular person; for, had it been by order of the Corporation, it would undoubtedly not have been private property."[1]

Wallace's description of the picture (which he dates 1680) is now upwards of 100 years old, and is worth quoting:—

"This painting, being perspective, there is no scale to determine extent, notwithstanding which, it may give some small idea of the limits of the town about the time before mentioned.

"The station of the observer is plainly on the river to the northward of Water-street, from whence the whole extent of the town, from north to south, appears at one view. On the northern extremity is a small fort . . . to contain eight guns, and to be placed at the mouth of the river. This fort almost immediately connects with the stone wall of the old churchyard, or north-west parapet of that cemetery, which was at that time almost close to the water. This perspective confirms the church record, that the wall of the present churchyard and all the land to the westward thereof has been gained from the Mersey; the same painting also shews, that the parapet, westward of the Derby tower, was then at the extremity of Water-street, and butted on the river; therefore all the ground now between the water and the old site of that parapet wall must have been also gained on the river. This wall at

[1] See pp. 47, 48.

that time appears to have been on a line with that of the churchyard, which determines how far westward the inclosed fortified walls of the tower extended. The turrets of this building appear to have been then embattled, though they have now only a common coping, one only excepted. The whole line of the old parapet in this perspective does not show a single embrasure, nor does the south-west angle form any bastion, though it is said in the memoirs to have been originally built for defence: it may therefore be concluded that no danger, at the time this view was taken, was apprehended from any attacks by water.

"The old custom house, which then stood at the south side of Water-street, opposite to this tower, had the principal front facing the river to the west, and covered the ground from thence southward, to the old ropery; but this building appears to have been erected some little distance from the river, no doubt for the convenience of admitting a small quay for the purpose of landing goods, no docks at this time having been made; this is all that can be gathered from the terrestrial line of the perspective. The bird-view gives some idea of the castle, which appears to have been built much upon the plan of others, about the same period; it had an embattled round tower at each angle, and seems to have been sufficiently formidable to the attacks of the archery, or other military implements of ancient times, but deficient in principle and strength of any resistance to regular artillery; the two northern towers were at this time much impaired; no buildings are seen to the south, and there was probably nothing but open ground, quite down to the pool, which filled the place where the old dock is now made. This perspective also gives you a view of a building, which was the market or town-house, common in these kingdoms; the attic only is seen, below it

might have been supported with pillars, as is usual with these erections, which are generally designed to accommodate market people, and might be also convenient for transacting little matters of commerce with the few traders of that time. It appears to have been erected to the southward of the present exchange; the attic apartments are seen to contain seven windows on the west front, and as the building is said to have been triangular, the other two sides doubtless contained the same number; over this was a square lantern or turret, which had one window on each side, perhaps used as a look-out for the arrival of vessels; on the top of this lantern was a vane."

In 1813, a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* forwarded to the Editor a copy of Eyes' engraving, which was reproduced in the *Magazine*.[1] This was followed by a letter to "Mr. Urban" from Matthew Gregson,[2] in which he says, "The original painting, of which you have given us a copy, is of very ancient date, and now in the possession of a gentleman in our neighbourhood, where I lately saw it."

Smithers in his History of Liverpool (1825) refers[3] to the print in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and states, "There was an ancient painting of the town, without a date, by some unknown artist, as it appeared in 1680, in the possession of the late Mr. Ralph Peters, and an engraving thereof was executed from a drawing made by Mr. John Eyes."

The picture is also fully described in the various editions of "The Stranger in Liverpool," where it is called "an old painting which represents the town as it appeared in 1680."[4]

[1] 1813, part 2, pp. 537–8.

[2] 1814, part 1, p. 39. The draft of this letter, in Gregson's writing, is in vol. v. Holt and Gregson MSS., p. 111.

[3] See pages 19 and 336.

[4] Edition 1829, p. 52.

In Mr. Underhill's manuscript "History of Liverpool" (*circa* 1830) the following note upon the picture is made. It is interesting in that he points out how the common error in dating the picture 1650 arose, and also as indicating that there was another oil painting very similar to the one we are dealing with; and further that, about 1830, when he wrote his account of it, the picture now in the possession of the Corporation seems to have borne the date 1680. If so, this is now invisible:—

> "I have annexed a view of the Town from an old painting (without date) in the possession of G. Crump, Esquire, which was published with the date of 1650 in Troughton's History of Liverpool, but this is evidently incorrect, as the Town Hall at the top of Water Street, which was built in 1674, appears in the view. There is another painting (which was in the possession of the late Ralph Peters, Esq.), which has the date 1680 to it, and which is very little (if any) different to the former."[1]

I have been unable to find the view of the Crump picture with the Underhill MSS., many leaves of which are broken and lost. Perhaps Underhill was only expressing his intention of publishing it. If it is true that there was another painting like the one now in discussion, it would be most interesting to discover it. Probably "G. Crump" was George Crump, attorney, of Seacombe, and Old Churchyard, Liverpool, a partner about the date of Underhill's MSS. in the firms of John and George Crump, and Crump and Hassall. It is possible, however, that Underhill has confused the Peters' painting with Eyes' engraving of it. An examination of Matthew Gregson's copy of Troughton's History (now in the Public Library), and of other copies of Troughton, does not support his statement. Greg-

[1] Underhill MSS., vol. vii. loose sheet F.

son's copy of Troughton contains two woodcuts of Liverpool in 1650. One constitutes the frontispiece, and is dedicated: "To Richard Statham, This View of Liverpool as it appeared in 1650 (copied from a curious old print)." There is no reference to a painting, or to G. Crump. The print was, no doubt, Eyes' engraving of the Peters' picture published in 1766. Underneath the woodcut, Gregson has made the following note in pencil: "Charles Eyes' grandfather's plate of this is now (1820) in the hands of Mr. Whittingham, Temple Lane, an apprentice to Peel, engraver." I find John Peel was an engraver and copper-plate printer at that date, with a shop in Slater's Court, Castle Street, and "Mr. Whittingham" is no doubt the "T. Whittingham of Castle Street," who published a now somewhat scarce print of the 1680 view, a copy of which was shown (No. 301) at the Historical Exhibition. This engraving has a key below it to the various points of interest shown in the view, and Whittingham apparently used Eyes' plate for it, with the addition of the key.

The second woodcut in Troughton is at page 66 of Gregson's copy, and also appears in another copy of Troughton's History in the Public Library, which bears the latter's own name on the title-page.[1] It is smaller and slightly less elaborate, and the dedication is different: "To Richard Statham, Esq., Town Clerk, This View of Liverpool as it appeared in 1650. From a painting in the possession of Ralph Peters, Esq." This woodcut was drawn by J. Pennington, and probably engraved by Hole.

The writer of "The Picture of Liverpool" (1831 ed., p. 19) prefaces a quotation from J. Wallace's description of the painting[2] by saying, "Whether

[1] This title-page also bears the name of Kelly, a printer of a date considerably after the date of publication (1810). No doubt it was specially printed.

[2] *Ante*, p. 38.

this picture be still in existence we know not, but as we have not access to it, we shall take the liberty of inserting the writer's description of this rare document."

Baines, in the first edition of his "History of Lancashire" (1836), gives a cut of the view, and remarks: "When William III. and his royal suite visited this place [Liverpool][1] two years after he ascended the throne of England, the town exhibited an aspect from the Mersey which is delineated by a painter of some repute in a picture of which the following sketch conveys a tolerable outline."[2] We are left in doubt whether or not he ever knew the painter's name.

Although it was known that the picture was presented to the Corporation by one Ralph Peters, the exact date of the gift was not discovered until recently, when Mr. James Touzeau, who has charge of the Corporation Records, while searching in the Council books, found the following entry:—

"*Council—7th October* 1818.

"The Mayor having produced to this Council a letter from Ralph Peters, Esquire, requesting the acceptance by the Council of an ancient picture of the Town in 1680, from which several prints had been taken,—

"Resolved that the thanks of this Council be presented to Mr. Peters for his presentation of the picture, and that the Mayor be requested to communicate the same to him."

Council Books, vol. xiv. p. 703.

This entry, it will be seen, contains a definite statement, for what it is worth, by the donor that

[1] If he ever did?

[2] Vol. iv. p. 186. The woodcut appears in the second edition (1870), vol. ii. p. 307, and in the third edition (1893), vol. v. p. 129, but the passage given above is omitted.

the date of the picture was 1680. Following upon this gift, the picture was probably placed in the Town Hall, but for many years it seems to have been lost sight of. Herdman in his first (lithograph) series of "Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool" (1843–56) reproduces the view, and says he took it from a rare etching (no doubt Eyes'), but he seems subsequently to have found out the original, as in his autotype series (1878) he refers to it as then being in the Town Hall. Sir James Picton apparently was not aware of the painting, but only of the engraving.[1] All this mystery was probably due to the fact that the picture was hung in a room not open to the general public. It was exhibited at the Town Hall on the visit to Liverpool of the British Archæological Association in August 1887. In recent years it was assumed by some inquirers that the painting had been destroyed by the fire in the Town Hall in 1795, but happily, of course, this was not the case, and when the collection of prints and pictures for the recent Historical Exhibition was going on, Mr. Robert Gladstone, jun., discovered that the picture was hanging in the housekeeper's room at the Town Hall.

After the conclusion of the Exhibition, as it seemed desirable that a more prominent situation should be found for the picture, representations were made by the writer to the Lord Mayor, and also by others to the Council, and, as a result of the general interest taken in the matter, the picture has been placed in the Gallery of Local History and Archæology at the Public Museum, after being cleaned by Mr. Paris, as already mentioned. A label has been placed below it calling the picture "Supposed View of Liverpool in 1680." The doubt suggested presumably only refers to the date.

[1] See "Memorials" (1875), vol. ii. p. 84.

RALPH PETERS

Town Clerk of Liverpool, 1706–1742

Reproduced by permission of General H. B. Peters from the original painting in his possession

PART II

THE PETERS FAMILY

Turning now to the identity of Ralph Peters, the donor of the painting, I have, whilst endeavouring to settle the point, collected a good deal of information relating to the Peters family, and, in view of their long and honourable connection with Liverpool, it may be of interest to place the facts permanently on record.

The name of Peters is first mentioned in Liverpool, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in proceedings concerning the Castle, and this fact may have some bearing upon the possession by the family of a painting in which the Castle forms such a prominent object.

After the passing of the Test Acts, Caryl, Lord Molyneux, the hereditary Constable of the Castle of Liverpool, was accused of recusancy, and, as this was a disqualification for office, he seems to have been forced to take advantage of his power (contained in the original grant of the Constableship to his family) to appoint a deputy, and to depute the Constableship to one Richard Leigh, Esquire, who was to execute and enjoy it until Lord Molyneux should take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, subscribe the declaration, and receive the sacrament, or until he should appoint another person according to law.[1]

After the Revolution of 1688, letters patent dated 24th December 1692 were issued, purporting to grant the Constableship to Lord Gerard of Brandon

[1] Deed, dated 20th May 1673, in Croxteth Register.

(afterwards Earl of Macclesfield) during the pleasure of the Crown, upon the grounds that Lord Molyneux was incapacitated to hold that office on account of his Popish recusancy. The Corporation were at this time anxious to obtain possession of the site of the Castle, and from 1694 on to 1700 there were negotiations with Lord Macclesfield upon the subject, with the result that, in January 1700, they obtained from him an annual lease of the site.[1]

Caryl, Lord Molyneux, had died in February 1698–9, and his son William was not disposed to give up the hereditary office of Constable and its attendant fees without a struggle. At the instance, however, of a private prosecutor, he was convicted of recusancy under the statute 3 James I., which rendered a Popish convict disabled from being a governor of any castle in the realm. In consequence, no doubt, of this conviction, he, like his father, executed transfers of the Constableship, and it is in one of these transfers that we get the first mention of Ralph Peters. By deed, dated 26th April 1700,[2] Lord Molyneux purported to grant the office of Constable, together with the site of the Castle itself (to which he laid claim) to "Ralph Peters, Gentleman," for the life of one William Farrington, and by a subsequent deed of the 10th February 1700,[3] he similarly granted to Peters the office of Deputy Constable. I have not, so far, seen these two deeds, but a natural conclusion from what is stated above would be that at this time Peters was acting as Lord Molyneux's lawyer, and assisting him to obtain possession of the Castle from Lord Macclesfield. From a reference, however, in the "Norris Papers" (to be mentioned

[1] "Municipal Records" (Picton).
[2] Croxteth Register.
[3] Ibid. (The date may be old style.)

later), and for other reasons, I am inclined to think that Peters held at this time a position under the Town Clerk of Liverpool.

Lord Macclesfield died in November 1701, and a deed[1] was at once executed by Peters, transferring the office of Constable to William Farrington for life. Farrington proceeded to make entry into the Castle on behalf of Lord Molyneux, but subsequently transferred the office back to him.[2]

At this time negotiations were on foot for appointing Lord Rivers to the office, but it is doubtful whether they were ever successful, and they were, at any rate, strongly opposed by Lord Molyneux. On the 30th March 1703, a petition of the Mayor and burgesses for a lease of the site of the Castle was presented, and was met by a counter petition by Lord Molyneux, claiming as Constable, and the latter also applied for a reversal of his conviction for recusancy. In 1704 a report was made to the Crown by Lord Gower upon Lord Molyneux's claim to the Castle ("which had long been demolished and there remained but a ruinous tower"), to the effect that the right to the Constableship, so long as Lord Molyneux's conviction for recusancy was in force, and also the absolute right to the site of the Castle, belonged to the Queen, but that if the Crown did not sell the site, Lord Molyneux's heirs, if legally qualified for the Queen's service, would still be entitled to the hereditary office and its fees. As a result of this report, the Queen granted a lease of the site to the town for fifty years at a rent of £6, 13s. 4d., which, it may be noted, is the exact sum to which the Constable was entitled by virtue of his office. That Lord Molyneux, and not Lord Rivers, was the Constable appears from this lease by a direction

[1] Croxteth Register.
[2] Ibid.

to the former, as Constable, to conform to its provisions. The further history of the Castle and its demolition does not, except incidentally, concern us, and will, I hope, be dealt with by another writer at an early date.

If I am right in thinking that at the commencement of the eighteenth century Peters was in the service of the Corporation, one might expect to find references to the fact in the Municipal Records. There is no such reference prior to 1703, but his name is mentioned in the "Norris Papers" in a way which leads me to think he was engaged on behalf of the town at an earlier date. In a letter dated 14th November 1700, Sir Thomas Johnson writes from London to Mr. Richard Norris with reference to Corporation business (the nature of which is not very clear). He goes on to say: "Ralph Peters was (as well as the Sheriff) too busy; they had no power to take the Corporation's goods or effects. The Collectors had best get the money paid—will prevent a great deal of trouble and charge."[1] I take it that this letter refers to the trial and verdict in favour of the cheesemongers of London for dues illegally levied by Liverpool. I think "they" refers to the successful cheesemongers, though of course it might refer to Peters and the Sheriff. But my suggestion is that Ralph Peters was then in London looking after the interests of the Corporation from a legal point of view. However this may be, it is quite clear that on the 14th October 1703 Peters was in the Town Clerk's office, and prepared some legal documents to be served upon two of the Council who refused to act.[2]

Before proceeding further, it will be best to state at once who RALPH PETERS was. His family are said to be descended from the same stock as the

[1] "Chetham Soc.," vol. ix. O.S.

[2] Council Books.

present Lord Petre, and to have come from Cornwall, and settled at or near Platbridge, Wigan, early in the seventeenth century. I have not personally looked into the history of the family prior to 1700, because the present head of the family, Thomas Entwisle Peters, Esq., of Farringdon, Exeter, tells me he is having some inquiries made on his own account.[1] As the matter stands at present, the descent in Lancashire, taken from documents in his possession, but not yet proved, starts with a William Peters or Peterson of Hindley.[2] His son was Peter Williams or Williamson, and according to Mr. T. E. Peters he was born prior to 1605. I find, however, in the Wigan Parish Church Registers, the baptism, on 19th February 1625, of "Peter Williamson, son of William of Hindley," and I take it this is the same person. Peter Williamson died about 1670, leaving issue two sons, William and Matthew Peters.

In the Commonwealth Church Survey of Hindley in 1650,[3] the Commissioners, in reporting Hindley Chapel as fit to be made a parish church, mention that two houses in Ince are nearer to the chapel than to any other church, and ought therefore to be included in the parish. The owners of these houses were Henry Greene and "Peter Willmson," the latter probably the son of William Peters above mentioned.

William, the eldest son, was born in 1626, and, according to Mr. T. E. Peters, married Margaret, daughter of William Rycroft. She died in 1684, he died in 1690, leaving issue a son Peter, and a daughter Agnes. Probably this William Peters is

[1] For the same reason I have not always gone to the expense of obtaining strict genealogical proof, but I believe all the dates and facts I am responsible for are correct.

[2] I find a "Ralph Peters of Golborn" mentioned as bondsman in 1620–21, "Chester Marriage Licenses," vol. ii.

[3] "L. and C. Record Soc.," vol. i. p. 61.

the same as "William Peters of Hindley, yeoman," whose will was proved at Chester in 1692. This will refers to his children Peter and Agnes, but mentions his "late wife" Joan and six step-children called Peterson.

Peter Peters became a dissenting minister at Leeds; married Mary, sister of Richard Wilson, Recorder of Leeds; and by his will in 1705 left his property, after his wife's death, to his cousin Ralph Peters, the subject of our inquiries.

Matthew Peters, brother of William, was born about 1640, and died about 1683–84. He had several children, amongst others (1) RALPH, whom I shall call RALPH PETERS I.; (2) William, *d.s.p.*; (3) Richard, who is said to have been in Holy Orders; and (4) a daughter Ellen.

RALPH PETERS I. was born on 5th August 1675, at Hindley. He married Esther Preeson, daughter of Alderman Preeson, no doubt the Mayor of Liverpool in 1696. She seems to have predeceased her husband, as she is not mentioned in his will.[1]

Ralph Peters I. was educated as an attorney, and, whatever may have been the exact date when he first entered the service of the Corporation, it is clear that he very soon took upon his shoulders the burden of most of the work of the Town Clerk, Mr. Sandiford, who seems to have been a very unsatisfactory person, neglectful of many of his duties,[2] and doubtless not at all averse to letting Peters perform them.

I have referred to Peters' early connection with the site of the Castle. After the successful opposition of the Corporation to the claim set up to it by Lord Molyneux, Peters was engaged in the years 1706 and 1707 in turning out the reluctant

[1] The "Esther Peters" whose will was proved at Chester 24th February 1745 by her sister "Maria Eleena" (*sic*) was a daughter. Witnesses: J. Colquitt, Margery Goore, Elizabeth Boys.

[2] In particular, the keeping of proper records.

squatters who occupied what was left of the Castle buildings, and some of the more persistent ones brought actions against him, for which he claimed, and successfully obtained, indemnity from the Corporation.

On the 25th March 1707, Peters was disfranchised on his own petition. This shows that he had been either the son of a Freeman, or had served his apprenticeship to one—probably the latter. Mr. Sandiford's irregularities had by this time become too flagrant to be overlooked; he was dismissed from the post of Town Clerk, and on the 20th August 1707 Peters was appointed in his place, and also elected as one of the Council. Under the system of fees then in vogue, the new Town Clerk was required to pay to his predecessor £40 per annum for life, and 100 guineas to his representatives within three months of his death.

Ralph Peters I. held the post of Town Clerk for the long period of thirty-six years, during which time he witnessed an extraordinary development of the town; and he was personally engaged in many interesting phases of its history. The municipal records are naturally full of reference to his work. One of the earliest matters which engaged his attention was obtaining the Act authorising the building of Liverpool's first dock, and he was appointed Clerk to the new body of Dock Trustees.

Another piece of work in which he was prominent was in getting a new charter in 1709 from Queen Anne for the holding of an additional market and fair. It is recorded that he personally brought down from London the Commission of Inquiry; and in June 1709, the new Charter, after being brought as far as Warrington by coachmen of that town, was fetched thence by Mr. Bailiff Wainwright and Ralph Peters, and accompanied into the town by the Mayor and Aldermen; the streets down

which they passed being lined with a regiment of soldiers, then waiting in Liverpool on their way to Ireland.

It had been customary to require persons applying for admission as Freeman to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, but in 1712 the question was raised as to the legality of this, and Peters was one of four lawyers whose opinions were taken by the Corporation. They advised that there was no power to insist, and the practice was abandoned.[1]

As might be expected, Peters appears among the list of first subscribers in 1709 to the erection of the Bluecoat Hospital, and in 1741, shortly before his death, he was one of the trustees of the school, together with his friends Foster Cunliffe, Bryan Blundell, and John Entwisle.

Ralph Peters I. attended the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, and in 1718 he and Alderman Thomas Coore applied to the vestry to have seats assigned to them. Peters applied for a vacant place at the north end of the chapel, but the vestry contended that as the chancel (unlike the "out isle" which was vested in Sir Thomas Johnson, Madam Willis, and others) belonged to the parish, any seats erected there should be for the common use of the parishioners. Coore and Peters therefore applied to Chancellor Wainwright, who issued a decree from Chester on 16th December 1718. He constituted the Mayor, Bailiffs, Common Council, Rectors, and Wardens as commissioners to assign the seats not legally claimed or appropriated, to such parishioners as they thought fit, respect being had to their estates, qualities, and conditions. But the Chancellor directed that such persons as had regularly applied to *him* for seats should, so far as convenient, be first accommodated.

[1] Picton's "Records," ii. 196.

Presumably Peters got his seats. His fellow-applicant Coore built a seat "on the north side of the chancel next under the stairs at the east end of the new isle," and in 1720 the Vestry declared it to be the property of the Rectors for ever.[1]

There are several references to Ralph Peters I. in "Nicholas Blundell's Diary"[2] which show he occasionally acted for the Squire of Little Crosby.

1702, Dec. 7. I went after dinner to Liverp: . . . Coming home I met Mr. Peeters on ye sands he told me that ye Great Crosby Men refused to Appear or Answer to ye Court called then by him.

1711, Mch. 3. Ra: Peters pay'd me £5 from Mr. Wilding 'tis put out to Interest for ye Poore of Little Crosby.

1725, Apl. 17. I gave Mr. Peters a glass of wine at ye George and discoursed him concerning Skinner Davy.

Apl. 24. I tried Skinner Davy before Mr. Goodwin the Maior of Lever: for detracting me and saying severall scurrelous things of me. Mr. Peters was my attorney.

The Peters family resided both at Platbridge and at Liverpool. The Town Clerk had a house in Castle Street, and later in John Street, and we find that he was assessed to land tax in 1705 and poor rate in 1708 for the Castle Street property (part of which was tenanted by Robert Sherwin, Mr. Fowles, and John Murray), also for a house in Fenwick Street and lands in the Townfield.[3]

The burial of Ralph Peters of John Street, Town Clerk, is recorded in the Registers of St. Nicholas' Church on 9th December 1742, and on the 16th of that month his death was reported to the Council,

[1] MS. book at the Athenæum, probably written by John Jones, librarian there.

[2] Gibson, 1895. See also references in 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724.

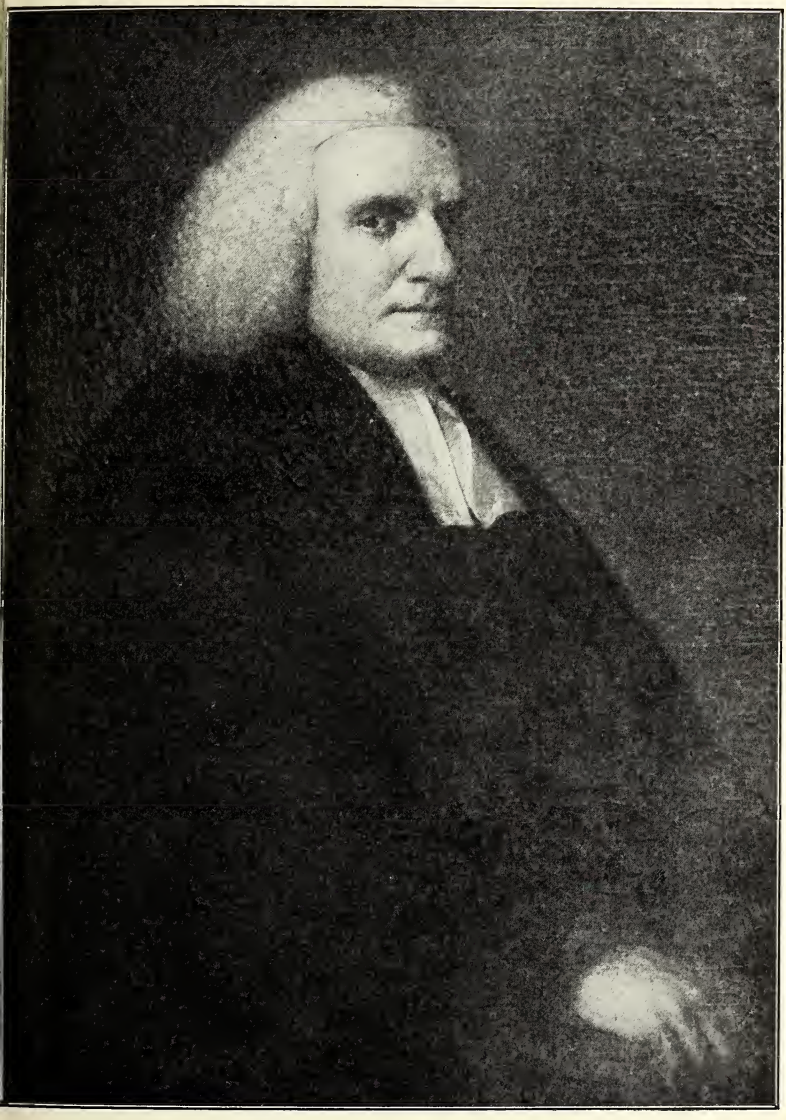
[3] For details of all these entries, see "Liverpool in the Reign of Queen Anne," by H. Peet, F.S.A., in vol. xxiii. *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancs. and Cheshire*, and separately published by Young (Liverpool, 1908).

Francis Gildart being appointed Town Clerk in his stead. His will was proved at Chester on the 21st February 1742–3. After reciting that he intended no further provision for his eldest (*sic*) son William Peters, in view of a settlement made upon his marriage, the testator devised his estates to his friends Bryan Blundell the elder of Liverpool, and James Crosbie of Liverpool, Merchant, upon trust to pay £200 to his younger (*sic*) son Richard, the surplus to go to his daughters, Hannah [1] (wife of William Statham), Maria Helena, and Esther [2] equally. The executors were the three daughters, Blundell and Crosbie. The will was witnessed by Foster Cunliffe, John Hughes, John Entwisle, and Thomas Starkie.

The younger son, RICHARD PETERS, educated at Westminster School and Leyden, became a Freeman of Liverpool on the 16th October 1729, entered Wadham College, Oxford, in 1731, age 20, took Holy Orders, and was for a time Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter, Philadelphia, U.S.A. He subsequently acted as Secretary of the Land Office (Phila.) for 25 years. In 1749 he represented Philadelphia as Councillor, and seems to have resumed clerical work, as in 1762 he was Rector of the United Churches of Philadelphia. The University of Oxford conferred a D.D. on him in 1770. He was one of the founders, with Benjamin Franklin, of the Public Academy (subsequently the College) of Philadelphia. His wife was a Miss Stanley, and their only child, a daughter Grace, died an infant. The Rev. Richard Peters died on 10th July 1776, and was buried at Christchurch, Philadelphia.

The elder son, WILLIAM PETERS, was born in September and baptized 2nd October 1702 at St.

[1] Born 22nd June, baptized 4th July 1715, St. Nicholas' Church.
[2] See note, p. 50, *ante*.



THE REV. RICHARD PETERS

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Nicholas' Church, Liverpool. He married (first) Elizabeth Bayley, and took up the freedom of Liverpool the day before his brother. He was a solicitor, and must be the "William Peters, attorney," who appears in "An Exact List" of the burgesses who polled at the election of 1734.[1] The name of the Reverend Richard Peters also appears. William Peters resided in Chapel Street, Liverpool, and at the family home at Platbridge. He had several children by his first wife. I find the following in the Registers of St. Nicholas' Church :—

(1) Ralph, of whom presently.
(2) James, *b.* 16th Aug. bapt. 5th Sept. 1733.
(3) Frances, *b.* 9th Feb. bapt. 3rd March 1734–5.
(4) William, bapt. 2nd March 1735–6.

His wife died prior to 1740, and William Peters then went to Philadelphia on a visit to his brother. He there married, in 1741, Mary Brientnall, of Philadelphia, who predeceased him in England. Peters practised as an attorney in Chester County, which he represented in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He became Registrar of the Admiralty Court and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Portraits of him, his second wife, and his brother Richard are in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. He was the builder of the famous Belmont House. By his second wife he had three children, Richard, Thomas, and Mary. The first, born in 1744, became Commissioner of the Board of War 1777–81, and was a member of Congress. Washington appointed him U.S. District Judge for Pennsylvania. From him, his brother, and sister are descended numerous issue: full particulars are recorded in "Richard Peters, his Ancestors and

[1] Poll Book No. 1, at the Athenæum Library.

Descendants," by Nellie Peters Black (Atlanta, U.S.A., 1904), from which I have taken many of the details here given of the American branch of the family.

William Peters returned to England, and died on the 8th September 1789 at Knutsford.[1] He was buried on the 12th September at Hindley. Under his will his estates in England and America passed to his English and American children respectively.

Ralph Peters II., of Platbridge, eldest son of William by his first wife, was born 7th October, and baptized 25th October 1728 at St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool. He became a barrister-at-law, and in September 1757 was recommended by the Council for appointment as Deputy Recorder of Liverpool. This was an office newly created in 1752 by the charter of George II., which gave a convenient power to the Recorder to appoint a sufficient Deputy in his absence or indisposition. Mr. Peters was in point of form chosen by the Recorder (then Owen Salusbury Brereton), and on the 14th July 1758 his formal appointment was agreed to, whilst later in the same year he was appointed Town's Bailiff. He also became a Councillor, but resigned that office in 1783. He was enrolled a Freeman on 6th October 1757. Much of the work of the aged Recorder must have fallen to the Deputy, and on the former's resignation in 1797, Peters, though himself 68 years old, desired to be continued in the office of Deputy to the new Recorder, Francis Hargrave.

The Deputy Recorder was a man of very high standing in his profession, and was consulted on many important occasions by the Town Council and others. We find him in 1774 instructed to

[1] *Gent. Mag.*, p. 955. *Liverpool and Lancaster Weekly Herald*, 19th September 1789.

draw up rules and orders for a Committee of Commerce or Trade formed about that time in the Council. In the same year he was engaged in the litigation with John Jordan, who claimed the rights of the late Sir Cleave Moore to supply the town with water. In 1777 it was left to him to secure a sum of money which had been collected for an unfortunate woman named Mary Clarke, who had been ducked in the dock by rioters, and thrown into convulsions, whereby her life was endangered. Another instance of the confidence felt in him is found in 1791, when a dispute between the local authorities of Wavertree and Allerton regarding the repair of Rose Lane, Mossley Hill, was left for him to decide as sole arbitrator.[1] The Bluecoat School Trustees in 1797 took his opinion and advice with regard to modifications in their constitution. To him during his life fell the task of distributing the income of a sum of money left by his aunt, Elizabeth Cain, in 1778 for the benefit of widows and orphans of poor sailors in Liverpool. The money remained in his hands until he died, after which the charity was administered by the Rectors of Liverpool.[2] He was also the founder and a trustee of the Sunday Schools established in 1785 in his own parish of Hindley,[3] and it is more than likely he took part in the effort, made in 1784, to organise similar schools in Liverpool.

The Deputy Recorder resided in John Street for some years, and subsequently at 14 Fleet Street, Liverpool. He was apparently a man of small stature, as, when in the election of 1761, he ranged himself on the side of Sir Ellis Cunliffe and Charles Pole, the old members for Liverpool, against Sir William Meredith, he is thus referred

[1] Wavertree Records, Municipal Office.

[2] Report of Commissioners on Lancashire Charities, p. 882–[106].

[3] See Richard Mathers' Memorandum Book in "Lancs. and Ches. Historical Notes," 1879, vol. i. pp. 60 and 364.

to in a squib issued by the Meredith party, rudely recounting those who were claimed by Sir Ellis as his supporters :—

> "I've Blundells, and Brookses, Knight, Tarleton, and Pownal,
> Done, Rigby, James Gildart and great Lawyer Brownel,
> John Howard, the Traffords, the Crosbies and Goore,
> Little Ralph, Nicky Ashton, and twenty fools more." [1]

In the Binns collection [2] is preserved an original contract bearing the Deputy Recorder's signature, under which he purchased, in October 1763, at an auction in the "Golden Lion," Dale Street, Liverpool, six houses belonging to Ralph Earle. The property was Crosse leasehold, and three of the houses were on the north side of Frog Lane, and three on the east side of Peter Street. The price, £250, throws a light on the value of property at this date.

On the 6th January 1802, Ralph Peters II. resigned his post, having held it for forty-four years. On 12th July 1807 he died, aged seventy-eight, at Platbridge, and was buried at All Saints', Hindley (M.I.). His will, dated 15th November 1801, was proved at Doctors' Commons.

In St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, on a monumental slab of the Hurst family, the death is recorded on the 18th January 1764, at the age of thirty-five, of Margaret, "the very affectionate wife of Ralph Peters, Esquire" (and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst), "who in fervency of devotion to her Maker and pathetic feelings for her fellow creatures perhaps few exceeded." The register shows she was buried on the 22nd January, and that this Ralph Peters lived in Old Hall Street. Unless this was a first wife of the Deputy Recorder, I cannot account for the lady. The Register of

[1] "Picton's Memorials," vol. ii. p. 230.
[2] Vol. ix., fol. 50*a* (in the Public Library, Liverpool).

St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, records the marriage by license on the 18th March 1765 of Ralph Peters to Elizabeth Entwisle, who was a daughter of John Entwisle, merchant, of Liverpool.[1] His ancestors for at least two generations had been closely connected with the town, both his grandfather and father in turn occupying the office of Recorder.

John Entwisle of Foxholes (*b.* about 1633), "one of the most ancient masters of the Outer Bar," son of Richard Entwisle, was a barrister who succeeded John Lightbourne in 1662 as Recorder of Liverpool, a post he held for forty-seven years. He was a J.P. for the county, and upon the Restoration he twice proclaimed Charles II. from the Market Cross at Ormskirk. In 1709 he resigned the Recordership from old age, and, following a broad hint given in his letter of resignation,[2] the Council appointed his second son, Bertin Entwisle, Recorder in his stead.

Bertin was a barrister of the Middle Temple (1678), and a J.P. Lancashire (1691), and already held the important post of Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.[3] He resided at Wigan and also in Liverpool. He married Clarissa, daughter of John Chorley, of Ormskirk, who was grandson of Leonard Chorley, an earlier Recorder of Liverpool,[4] and possibly the same person as John Chorley, Mayor of Liverpool, 1678. Bertin Entwisle had a numerous family, including several sons, whose issue, however, all died out, leaving John Markland, the grandson of his daughter Ellen, to take the family name and arms in 1789 on the failure of the issue of his brother Richard.

[1] The date of this marriage, as given in the American account of the family (see p. 55), is January 14, 1761, but no place is given.

[2] See a paper by Mr. James Bromley on "Heraldry of Ormskirk Church," vol. xxii., N.S., *Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Cheshire*, p. 68. John Entwisle was not Town Clerk, as stated by Mr. Bromley.

[3] Official Lists of Duchy, by Williams, 1901.

[4] See Appendix B.

John Entwisle, merchant of Liverpool, was one of the sons of Bertin, and, although he was in his way quite a prominent person, the pedigrees of the Entwisles practically ignore him, and simply state his sons all died unmarried. Some facts about the family may therefore not be unwelcome. The Register of Apprentices in the Municipal Offices show that on 17th November 1708, he was apprenticed for seven years to Alderman John Cleiveland (*d.* 1716, Mayor 1703, and sometime M.P. for Liverpool), under whom, no doubt, he received the business training which made him a successful merchant. He became a man of wide interests. Both as merchant and shipowner, we find him taking part in many of the ventures which the rapid development of Liverpool at this date encouraged. His ships shared in the lucrative trade to and from the West Indies. He was a partner with Messrs. Goore & Bulkeley in fitting out the first vessel to engage in the Greenland Whale Fishery.[1] He was in partnership with Mr. Seele in a sugar-house in John Street, and with others in a brewery on the south side of Dale Street.[2] Besides this, he owned considerable house property in Liverpool, including "two large orchards or gardens and a summer-house" fronting on to Water Street and "Phenix" Street. It was through this property that Chorley Street was driven about 1725, the street no doubt being called after his mother's maiden name.[3]

John Entwisle acted as a Warden of St. Nicholas' in 1731. He married Frances, daughter of Richard Houghton, merchant of Liverpool (*d.* 1712), by whom he had eight children. The eldest son and heir was Bertie (*sic*), born 1733, of whom presently.

[1] Gomer Williams, "Privateers," pp. 81–2.
[2] *Vide* his will, proved Chester, 1765.
[3] See Appendix C.

The other sons were Richard, a sailor, John of Manchester, and William of Antigua, all of whom died unmarried. Turning to his daughters, two, Ellen and Frances, also died unmarried. Dorothy married John Hague, and had an only son, Entwisle Hague, of Manchester. The other daughter, Elizabeth, married Ralph Peters II., as already stated. She died at Platbridge, 5th December 1801, aged seventy, and was buried in the family vault at All Saints', Hindley (M.I.).[1] John Entwisle died about 1756, but it was not until 1765 that his will was proved at Chester by his widow.

Ralph Peters II. had at least two children, a daughter, Frances Houghton Peters, and a son, Ralph Peters III. The daughter, born in 1766, was a well-known Lancashire beauty, and her charms are celebrated in a poem entitled "Preston Guild," written in 1782, by the Rev. Thomas Wilson :—

> "All the World is at Preston, the multitude spreads
> So thick through each street 'tis a pavement of heads;
> . . . . . .
> But who's the first toast and the favourite belle
> Must a secret remain, for no mortal can tell.
> All agree in the praise of the delicate features,
> The person, and manners, and airs of Miss Peters."[2]

She married the Rev. Croxton Johnson, LL.B., Rector of Wilmslow, near Manchester, who predeceased her, dying on 30th January 1814, and being buried at Wilmslow.

The son, Ralph Peters III., born in 1775 at Platbridge, followed his parent in the law, but into the other branch, and became an attorney. He appears in the law lists for three years only, from 1799 to 1802; then we learn from Gore's direc-

[1] The *Monthly Magazine*, p. 264, says "September."
[2] "Chetham Society," vol. xlv. p. 58.

tories of Liverpool that he was residing with his father at 14 Fleet Street, Liverpool, with offices in Chorley Street and subsequently in Brunswick Street. About this time he inherited some estates in the West Indies belonging to his uncle, Bertie Entwisle, who was himself a West Indian merchant, and had become resident in Antigua, where he was a member of H.M. Council.[1] The latter's death, aged seventy, is recorded as occurring at Antigua on 27th April 1803, after an illness of twenty-one hours.[2]

Ralph Peters III. is stated[3] to have sold Platbridge on succeeding to his uncle's property. Apparently he then gave up the law and went to reside near Southport, where there are records of his living at Martindale Lodge, and acting as a Justice of the Peace for the county, and in other capacities. He still kept up his connection with Liverpool, and had several property transactions about this date with the Town Council. His name does not appear in the Liverpool directories between 1802 and 1834, but from then until 1837 he reappears, though only with a Southport address.

His wife was Frances,[4] second daughter and coheir of the Rev. Thos. Blackburne, LL.D., of Thelwall Hall, Cheshire, and great-granddaughter of Isaac Green, the well-known lawyer of Liverpool; and through her the sons of Ralph Peter III. are shown in Burke's "Royal Families" to be seventeenth in a direct descent from Edward III. She died 3rd December 1845, aged sixty-one, and was buried at Hindley (M.I.).

[1] See Oliver's "History of Antigua" for further details.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1803, i. 691; Underhill MSS., vol. iii. 84*.

[3] Burke's "Landed Gentry."

[4] The name is given as "Anne" in the pedigree of Blackburne in Burke's "Landed Gentry," and in Croston's edition of Baines' "Lancashire," but as "Frances" in the pedigree of Peters in the former, and also in Burke's "Royal Families." The pedigree of Peters in the "Landed Gentry" only begins with Ralph Peters III.

Ralph Peters III. died on the 3rd December 1838, at the age of sixty-three, and was buried at Hindley Chapel (M.I.). The family connection with Liverpool practically ceased with his death. His will, dated the 19th June 1837, with two codicils, one dated 20th June 1837, and the other dated 2nd November 1838, was proved at Chester on the 4th January 1839 by his executors, Thomas Batty Addison, of Preston, barrister-at-law; Richard Houghton, of Liverpool; and the testator's sons, Thomas and William Henry. The personal estates and effects in the diocese of Chester were sworn at £30,000 net. He left £70 to the Liverpool dispensaries, and £250 to the Rectors of Liverpool to be divided among charities. He also left legacies to his children; to Julia Ripley, daughter of his late friend, Edward Houghton, of Liverpool; to Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow, daughter of the late Richard Statham, Esquire; and to Richard Houghton, of Liverpool, son of the late Edward Houghton. The testator's will also refers to his leasehold house at Southport, his trust estates in the West Indies and in Cheshire, messuages at Llanrhaiadr in Kinnerch and elsewhere in the county of Denbigh, which he was entitled to under the will of, or by descent from, his late aunt, Eleanor Gartside, and freehold and leasehold property in Liverpool. The testator also mentions his purchase of the advowson of the rectory of Eastington in Gloucestershire, which he bequeathed to his son Thomas, who was then incumbent.

Though it cannot definitely be proved, there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that Ralph Peters III. was the donor of the picture to the Corporation in 1818. Perhaps it was painted for, or acquired by, Ralph Peters I., and, passing down through the family (we hear of it in their possession in 1766 and subsequently), was presented to the Corporation by

his great-grandson when the latter had practically severed the family connection with the town. At any rate the picture will always be associated with the name of a family whose services to the town have, so far, not been duly recognised.

Ralph Peters III. had five children, as follows:—

1. Ralph Peters IV., baptized at Hindley on the 5th December 1810. He inherited property under the will of his father's uncle, Bertie Entwisle of Antigua, but died unmarried and intestate, and his brother Thomas succeeded to his estates in the West Indies.

2. Thomas Peters, born 13th July 1812, at Southport, baptized at Hindley on the 9th October 1812. He was educated at Rugby and St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1831, and became a B.A. in 1835. He took Holy Orders, and was Rector and Pastor of Eastington, Gloucestershire, from 1837 to 1883. He married, in 1840, Frances, fourth daughter of the Rev. J. A. C. Hayward, of Quedgely House, Gloucestershire, and had issue; a son, Ralph Entwisle Peters, of whom presently, and a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, who married, 25th July 1865, Sir Thomas Hyde-Crawley-Boevey, Bart., of Flaxby Abbey, Gloucestershire. She died 24th November 1905, leaving issue. The Rev. Thomas Peters died in 1889 at Bath, and was buried there.

3. William Henry Peters, baptized 15th July 1814. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and was in the 7th Dragoon Guards. He became resident at Harefield, Devonshire, and was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant. He also served the office of Sheriff in 1876. He was twice married, first in 1840, to Mary Jane, daughter of A. Levy of Hutton Hall, Penrith; secondly, on the 19th October 1887, to Maria Rosalinda, only

surviving daughter of the Hon. St. John Butler. Mr. William Henry Peters died on the 24th January 1896. The issue of the first marriage was as follows:—

1. William Henry Brooke Peters, of whom presently.
2. Arthur Ernest Peters, a Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment. Died unmarried, January 1883.

1. Florence Mary Peters, married John Spedding, Esquire, of Greta Bank, Cumberland.
2. Frances Lucy Peters, died unmarried, May 1856.
3. Eleanor Jane, married October 1867, Colonel Sussex Lennox, eldest son of Lord Sussex Lennox.
4. Harriet Amy Blackburne, married 27th October 1874, A. D. Dundas Hamilton, Esquire, of Gidea Hall, Essex, J.P., D.L.

1. Frances Margaret, born 1816, married the Rev. Henry Hamilton, of Thomastown Rectory, Co. Kildare, and died 1904.

2. Mary, died unmarried, 16th August 1840, aged twenty-two, and buried at St. Cuthbert's, North Meols, Lancashire, where there is a monumental inscription on the north side of the chancel to her.

Ralph (Entwisle) Peters V., son and heir of the Reverend Thomas Peters, was born in 1843. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In October 1868 he married Rose Harriet, daughter of Colonel M'Nair, of the Bengal Army. He died in 1875, and left the following issue:—

1. Thomas Entwisle, of whom presently.
2. Ralph (VI.), *b.* 1875, died an infant.

1. Flora Constance, *b.* 14th February 1870, married Major T. Dixon, of the Burmah Police, and has issue.
2. Frances Louise, *b.* 18th July 1873, married T. G. Matthews, Esq., of Newport Towers, and has issue.

Thomas Entwisle Peters, of Farringdon, Exeter, was born 2nd April 1872, and educated at Rugby and Cambridge. He married Gladys Morgan, second daughter of Lewis F. Whitin, of Staten Island, U.S.A. Issue two children, (1) Jocelyn Entwisle, *b.* 14th March 1902; and (2) Ralph (Whitin) (VII.), *b.* 13th August 1903.

William Henry Brooke Peters, of Harefield, Devon, son of William Henry Peters, was born on the 11th November 1843. He went to Harrow (Doctor Vaughan's House) in September 1856, and then into the Army. He became an Ensign in the 80th Regiment in 1861, Lieutenant 1864, and Captain in the 13th Hussars 1872, Major 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th Hussars, and retired in 1887 with honorary rank of Major-General. He is a Justice of the Peace for the county. On the 30th April 1883, he married the Honourable Rosalinda Catherine Sophia Clifford Butler, only child of the 15th Baron Dunboyne. Issue, two children, (1) Harry Clifford Butler Peters, died unmarried on the 22nd February 1908; and (2) Arthur Malcolm Peters, born 1st June 1888.

Major-General Peters of Harefield possesses two portraits, which, according to some old papers he has, are of Ralph Peters the Town Clerk, and "The Rev. Richard Peters, brother to preceding gentleman." Major-General Peters has some idea that this Rev. Richard Peters was Chaplain at Liverpool, or held some official post there, but I

cannot trace this. It is possible the description is wrong, and that the picture is a portrait of the other Rev. Richard Peters, second son (not brother) of the Town Clerk. These two portraits are reputed formerly to have hung in the Town Hall, Liverpool. In some way they passed, under the will of the Rev. Henry Heathcote of Leek, in Staffordshire (probably the Vicar of Walton, 1788–1816), one to his nephew, William Statham of Liverpool and Bootle, and the other to another nephew, the Rev. R. J. Statham (Rector of Tarporley, 1830–65). The father of Major-General Peters acquired them at a later date, no doubt through the family connection with the Statham family, Hannah, daughter of Ralph Peters I., having married William Statham, an attorney in Liverpool, a brother of Thomas Statham, Postmaster of Liverpool about 1770. William and Hannah Statham had a son Richard, who was Town Clerk of Liverpool in 1807, and was succeeded in that post in 1814 by his son William. Probably this William was one of the nephews of the Rev. Henry Heathcote. It is worth noting that the Town Clerkship was still kept in the family, as a daughter of William Statham married William Shuttleworth, Town Clerk, 1844–66. Thus, in a period of a little over 200 years, *i.e.* from 1620 to 1844, we have three Recorders of Liverpool (Chorley and two Entwisles), one Deputy Recorder (Ralph Peters II.), and four Town Clerks (Ralph Peters I., two Stathams, and Shuttleworth), not to mention two distinguished American Judges, all of whom were more or less closely related to each other, a remarkable state of affairs pointing to a hereditary attraction to the law.

ARMS OF PETERS OF FARRINGDON AND PETERS OF HAREFIELD

Gules, on a bend or between two escallops arg., two cinquefoils az.

Crest.—Two lions' heads erased and endorsed, dexter or, sinister az., each gorged with a plain collar counterchanged.

Motto.—"Sans Dieu rien."

Note.—The arms, motto, and crest appear on the ceiling of Belmont House, Philadelphia, erected about 1745 by William Peters. They also appear on a mural monument in Hindley Chapel to Ralph Peters (died 1807) and Elizabeth his wife, impaling, arg. on a bend engrailed sa., 3 mullets of the first (for Entwisle); also on a similar monument to Ralph Peters (died 1838) and his wife, impaling, arg. a fess nebulé between 3 mullets sa. (for Blackburne).

I am much indebted to Thomas Entwisle Peters, Esq., of Farringdon, and to Major-General Peters, of Harefield, for information, and for assistance readily given in supplying various dates and names.

Mr. P. Entwistle, of the Public Museum, and Mr. James Touzeau, of the Town Clerk's Office, have kindly made several searches for me, and there are many others who have been good enough to supply items of information here and there.

APPENDIX A

REPRODUCTIONS OF THE PICTURE

It was my intention to supplement these notes with a detailed list of all the reproductions of the view of 1680 which have been published. This work, however, to a large extent has been done already in the Catalogue of Liverpool Prints and Documents recently issued from the Public Library, which gives between twenty and thirty reproductions. The following items do not appear, and are therefore not in the Public Library. There may also be others which have not come under my notice :—

1. "The West Prospect of the Town of Liverpool as it appeared about 1680, taken from a painting in the possession of Ralph Peters" (the same engraving as that in Binn's Collection, 9. 50 (see "Liverpool Prints"), but without Eyes' name on it).

2. "Liverpool in 1680." Published by T. Whittingham, Castle Street [*circa* 1820–30]. (Engraving reproduced from Eyes' plate, with the addition of a key below to points of interest.)

3. "West Prospect of the Town of Liverpool about 1680." Published by J. R. Isaac, 1854. Lithograph, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 13$.

4. "The West Prospect of the Town of Liverpool as it appeared about the year 1860. John Eyes, junior, del. 1756 [*sic*]. Facsimile of a Pen and Ink drawing in the possession of Thomas Moore, Esquire, of Liverpool, to whom this Print is respectfully dedicated. Presented to the Members of the British Association visiting Liverpool, September 20th 1854, by John R. Isaac."

5. "View of Liverpool in 1650," woodcut in "The Stranger in Liverpool," 9th edition, 1829, and others.

6. "View of Liverpool in 1680." Chromo-lithograph (with key below), $9\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{8}$. Published (1886) by Blake & Mackenzie, Liverpool.

7. Reproduction in the *Art Journal*, 1882, p. 196, in an article on the Port of Liverpool, by T. F. Squarey.

APPENDIX B

RECORDERS AND TOWN CLERKS OF LIVERPOOL

It is usually stated in local histories (see Picton's "Memorials," and the list of Recorders in Gore's Directories), that Leonard Chorley was Recorder from 1602 to 1620, and that he was then followed by Thomas Molyneux. Both statements are incorrect. The dates of the appointments and resignations of these early Recorders are not given in the Corporation Records. I find that Chorley's predecessor, Sir Thos. Hesketh, died in 1602, but Chorley is mentioned as Recorder in August 1601. He died on 3rd April 1608 ("The Chorleys of Chorley," by Wilson, 1907), and was apparently succeeded by Edward Halsall, who is mentioned as Recorder in October 1612. Thomas Molyneux first appears as Recorder in December 1613, and was succeeded in 1634 by Hugh Rigby. This Edward Halsall's name is omitted from all lists I have seen; also the name of an earlier Edward Halsall, who was Recorder. Gregson states that Edward Halsall, Mayor 1579 and 1586, died 1593, was Recorder in 1572 ("Fragments" (1869), p. 216). The Burgess Rolls of 1565 and 1572, and the Municipal Records of 1578, mention him as Recorder. The dates given in the printed lists are quite unreliable and should be revised. Baines mentions John Bretherton as "Clericus et Recordator Villae" in 1438, and Alex. Rugeley is mentioned in the Municipal Records (Picton, i. pp. 30 and 61) as Recordator about 1525–1541.

To the list of Town Clerks given in Gore's Directory for 1908 should be added Robert Brooke, gentleman, elected 1613, and mentioned as Town Clerk in the Burgess Roll of 1620; and Richard Welles, appointed 1637. Baines mentions William Maude as Town Clerk in 1470. The date of Adam Pendleton should be 1564 or earlier; of Peter Tarbuck 1611, not 1610; of Richard Dobson 1624, not 1623; of J. Winstanley 1641, not 1640; and of Ralph Peters 1707, not 1706. Some of these corrections have been made at the instance of the writer in the Directory for 1909.

APPENDIX C

CHORLEY STREET

THE local maps and histories are misleading about Chorley Street. Eyes' plan (1725) shows the outline of it, but gives no name. The plan of 1725, in the corner of Horwood's map (1803), has the outline and "Chorley Street" written in. Chadwick's map (1725) shows the street, and calls it "Entwisle Street." Williams' Liverpool Memorandum Book (1753) speaks of "Chorley Street *alias* Squire's Garden." Eyes' plan (1765) and Williamson's map (1766) give "Chorley Street" alone, but Perry (1769) has "Chorley Street or Squire's Garden." Enfield (1773), p. 22, refers to Perry's plan, and says the street there called Sea Bank had become Chorley Street. (Mr. G. T. Shaw in "Liverpool's First Directory" (1907), says that Sea Bank is a printer's error for Squire's Garden, but of course Perry himself mentions Chorley Street.) The list of streets in 1725 given in Gore's Directory 1807 follows, and is apparently taken from, Chadwick's map. See also Picton "Memorials" (1873), ii. 99, Stonehouse's "Pictorial Liverpool," pp. 125 and 129, and Stonehouse's "Streets of Liverpool" p. 57, which are wrong. The writer has seen early title-deeds which clear up the matter. By Agreement of 1719, John Entwisle joined with Thomas Steers and Ed. Litherland in a building scheme for this property, and they designed a new street, "to be called Chorley Street," which, in a deed of July 1725, appears "as a certain new street called Chorley Street." The gardens and orchard were probably known as "Squire's Gardens," before the street was made through them. Perhaps William Squire, Mayor 1715, acquired them from the Moores, who owned this property in the seventeenth century, or perhaps the "squire" was one of the Moores himself. The new street, at the very outset, would perhaps be spoken of as "Entwisle's Street," but gradually acquired the name intended for it by John Entwisle, though, until the property was all cut up for building, the name Squire's Garden" clung to it.

SOME NOTES ON AUGHTON

By the Rev. W. A. Wickham

Read 26th November 1908

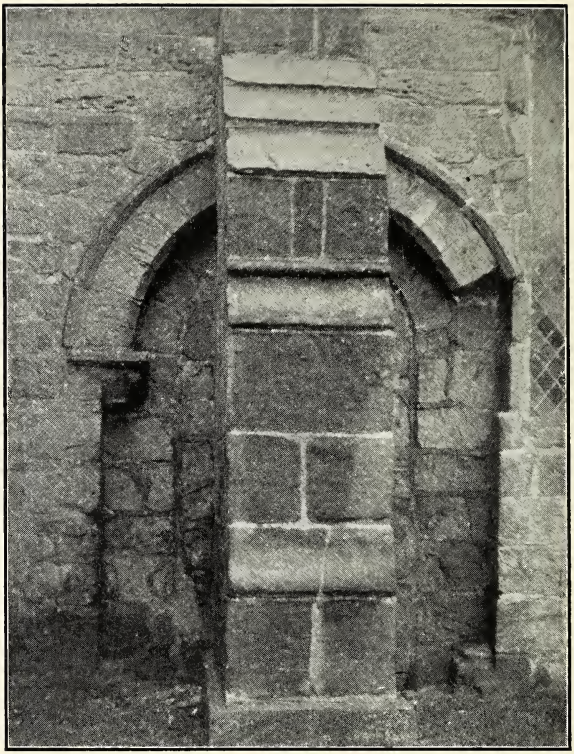
THE parish of Aughton is the smallest of the ancient parishes of the diocese of Liverpool. It is not mentioned in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), because it was then too poor to bear taxing. But the name occurs as "Acheton" in Domesday Book, and probably means "the Oak homestead."[1] It has since been spelt in various ways, and the local pronunciation of it is "Aff'n."[2]

Aughton is divided from Ormskirk by a narrow brook, which scarcely interrupts the continuity of the long street in which Ormskirk ends and Aughton begins. After leaving Ormskirk the great road from the north leads up Holburn Hill for some distance until the summit is reached, and here, close by a disused windmill, stands the modern Christ Church, with its wide prospect, its trim, well-kept churchyard, and its school-house. On the other side of the way is the inevitable public-house. For some twenty minutes the road now descends the south-western side of the hill (past the site of the old race-course, which was situated about as far below Christ Church as the now destroyed windmill was above it), and, just where it breaks into the level stretch of country which ends in the Mersey and

[1] *Cf.* Harrison's *Liverpool District Place Names*, p. 36.
[2] Victoria *History of Lancashire.*

AUGHTON CHANCEL BEFORE REBUILDING

From an old Photograph



NORMAN DOORWAY

Liverpool, there stands the quaint old parish church of Aughton. The country round is flat and fruitful, but to the south-west on a clear day the distant view of the Welsh mountains comes in, like a strain of Tennyson in a page of excellent prose.

About the middle of the twelfth century Aughton Church probably consisted of a small nave, a smaller chancel, and a south porch. Of this church and of a rebuilding of a century later there still remain some portions of walling on the south side. There is also one precious doorway, of which the arch is nearly perfect. One scalloped capital remains, and the two bases, but the nook shafts are gone. The doorway has long been walled up, and right against the middle of it is a large Perpendicular buttress. A small window of the thirteenth century (Vict. *Hist.*) appears to have been hidden behind the buttress to the west of the porch. The fourteenth-century tower stands on the north side between the nave and chancel aisles. For some 45 feet it is square on plan. Then with a bold splay or battering from each angle it becomes an octagon, pierced on four sides with a two-light Decorated window, and finished with a moulded parapet, from inside of which springs an octagon spire, which reaches the height of 100 feet. The base of the tower is well moulded. There are similar, but later, towers at Halsall and Ormskirk, and also at Standish (rebuilt and altered). In each case the spire has been more or less rebuilt. In the interior, on the east, south, and west sides, the walls of the tower are pierced by three arches, plain chamfered and without capitals. The eastern arch is very acute. In the north-west corner is a doorway leading to the tower stairs. This has a flattened trefoil head, and much resembles the one in the south turret at Halsall and others in the towers at Winwick and Ormskirk. In the north wall of the tower is a recess 5 feet 6 inches long and

18 inches deep. Above it is a rich hood mould with characteristic Decorated members. On the soffit within are eight foliations. The cusps are set back 4 inches in from the face of the wall, and are continued solid to the back of the recess. The recess is very simple but very effective. It is probably sepulchral.[1] In the centre of the tower floor now stands the ancient Decorated font of graceful outline. The bowl is an octagon with a double broken parapet at the top, the sides being plain. The leg is a quatrefoil on plan. The font was placed here in 1886. It used to stand in the north aisle. To the east of the tower is the chancel aisle. The expert who wrote the account of Aughton Church in the Victoria *History of Lancashire* considers that this aisle was lengthened towards the east after it was built, and gives his reasons, which seem good ones.[2] In this aisle are some Jacobean oak benches, noteworthy for their great simplicity, strength, and discomfort.

To the west of the tower is the nave aisle, which is wider than the tower. It has a doorway in the north wall, which was closed up more than fifty years ago. The aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four arches, of two orders and plain chamfered, borne upon three octagonal pillars. In eight out of the twelve ancient churches of the diocese of Liverpool the pillars are plain octagons, and in nine churches there are plain chamfered arches. Moulded arches occur only in four, and

[1] From Mr. W. G. Taylor, for many years churchwarden of Aughton, I learn that, when in 1886 the font was placed where it now is, the water drain was taken through the tower wall by the recess. A stone coffin without a lid was found, not more than 18 to 24 inches below the raised flags. It had apparently never been used. It is there still.

[2] At the north-east corner of the chancel is the clear trace of a buttress, with its plinth (at a different level from the plinth of the chancel aisle) projecting to the north from the chancel wall, clearly proving that the chancel aisle was formerly shorter than it is now.

FONT AND RECESS IN TOWER

moulded pillars only in three. Therefore we have only the capitals to guide us as to the date of the Aughton arcade. These are very indeterminate, and might be either rude Decorated or rude Perpendicular. Sir Stephen R. Glynne[1] considered the whole church, with the exception of the Norman work and the tower, "late Lancashire Perpendicular." The west window of the nave is altogether new, though it replaced an older window shown in the sketch in Gregson's *Fragments* (1817) (see p. 82), which shows also a round window in the gable, now closed up. The tracery of the west window of the north aisle is also new (1876), but the jambs and arch of the window are for the most part ancient, and exactly resemble those of the four windows in the north wall of the aisle. These contain a quantity of old green glass and some fragments of painted glass,[2] and exactly resemble the large windows in the tower of Ormskirk Church, and also those in the clerestory of Sefton. The mullions are carried through on a curve to the head of the window, intersecting each other. There are examples of this form in late Early English work, and it was continued for long after.

But in all probability the present aisle at Aughton was added in the time of Rector Brian Moorcroft (1528–47). In the *Annals of Aughton* (p. 48) an inventory is given,[3] which was made in 1552, and from this it appears that at an earlier date ("iij yers befoare the first Invetoire was made,")[4] "ij other chalices and a coape were by the

[1] *Notes on the Churches of Lancashire*, Chetham Society, N.S., No. 27.

[2] The initials L. E. occur in the glass, and L. O. (twice). Baines (*Lancashire*, iv. 227) mentions initials L. G., and the date 1623. Both of these have disappeared. Baines may possibly have taken the L. O. for L. G.

[3] See *The Inventories of Church Goods*, Chetham Society, vol. cxiii. p. 110.

[4] I learn from the Record Office that the first Commission to take Inventories of Church Goods and Ornaments was issued in the

consent of the holle pische lade to pledge to Sr Bryan Morecroft decessid . . . and the money bestowed upon the building of the Ile in the body of ye same church." This is most important evidence, though, curiously enough, Mr. Newstead overlooked the significance of it. Apparently it establishes the date of the building of a north aisle about 1545. Was it the present one?

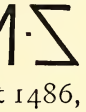
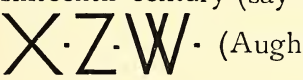
It will be noticed that the word used in the Inventory is "building," not "re-building," though I do not lay too much stress on this. In his paper on "Masons' Marks" (*Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc.*, N.S. 7 and 8) Mr. W. H. Rylands speaks of the present north aisle as "probably post-Reformation,"[1] and he gives as his authority the name of the late Mr. Ed. W. Cox. Any opinion from Mr. Cox must be received with respect. But I venture to think that he may be mistaken here. There is, as we have seen, documentary evidence of the building of a north aisle between 1528 and 1547. There is no record, so far as I am aware, of any building of a later date. The presumption, therefore, is that the present north aisle was built by rector Bryan Moorcroft. He was aged fifty-seven in 1542, and had formerly been chaplain to rector

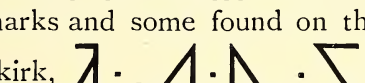
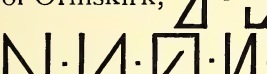
second year of Edward VI. 1548–49. Very few of the returns to this Commission are, however, extant, and apparently none for Lancashire.

The Inventory of 1552 states further that "one of the ij chalices conteyned in the laste Invetorie was pledgit to Pet^{r} Stanley for X/^{s} aboute one yere last paste, and the money bestowed upon the repac̄on of the same Church, as the Wardens do alledge, which is wātyng." Only one chalice was left in 1552; at Sefton there were two. In 1527 John Starkey of Aughton left money for the reparation of the Church. "Itēm, do et lego dc̄e eccl̄ie de Aghton sex solidos et octo denarios [6s. 8d. about £4 of present value] p. ejusdem reparatiōnbus" (Piccope's *Wills*, Chetham Soc., xxxiii.).

[1] Baines's *Lancashire*, iv. 227 [repeated verbatim by Harland (1870) and Croston (1893)], says that an earlier date than the seventeenth century cannot be assigned to this aisle, but the value of this opinion is lessened by the fact that he gives the fifteenth century as the date of the tower, which is evidently fourteenth-century work.

Edward Molineux of Sefton. He died in 1547, and was buried at Aughton.

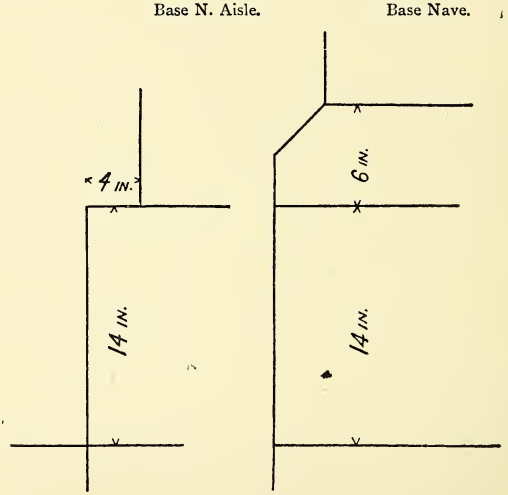
There are masons' marks upon the Aughton aisle like some found upon Lydiate Abbey,  , which is supposed to date from about 1486, though the jambs of the windows and details of the base mouldings and buttresses are exactly like those of Sefton south aisle, which may be dated about the earlier part of the sixteenth century (say 1530), on which the marks  (Aughton) also occur.

There is also some resemblance between some of the Aughton marks and some found on the Great Tower of Ormskirk,  (Ormskirk),  (Aughton). Indeed, my theory that the north aisle of Aughton was built about 1545 is greatly strengthened by a careful comparison of its windows with those of Ormskirk tower. The jamb and arch treatment is exactly the same in all the windows, though there are hood moulds to the upper windows at Ormskirk, and none at the Aughton aisle. As I have already mentioned, the tracery of the Aughton and of the upper Ormskirk windows is the same. The tracery in the lower Ormskirk windows is modern. There are thus strong points of resemblance between the two works, and the date of the Ormskirk tower is from 1540–50. In 1542 John Bochard, clerk, bequeathed £60 towards the building of it (Vict. *History*).

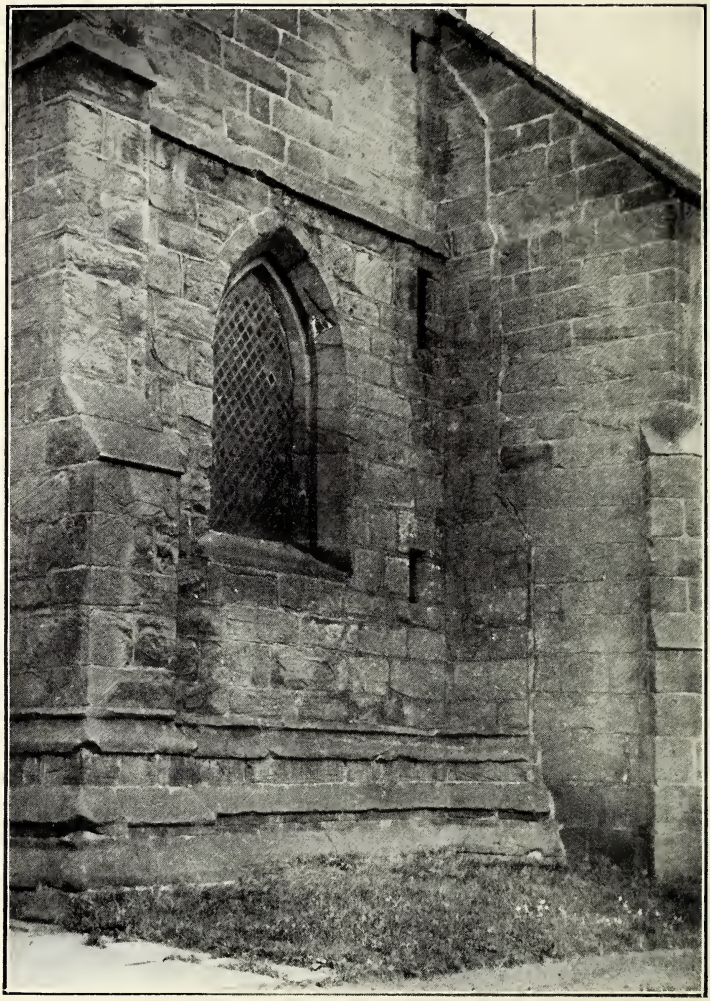
With regard to this nave aisle, I submitted my notes to the architectural editor of the Victoria *History*, Mr. C. R. Peers, M A., F.S.A. He was

kind enough to say "the notes are very good, and establish the date of the present north aisle beyond any reasonable doubt. . . . After reading Mr. Wickham's notes, I have inserted his conclusions, with due acknowledgment, in the proofs."

I feel but little doubt as to the age of the present north aisle, but when we come to consider the question of the previous or original treatment of the north side of the nave I find some difficulties. There are some things about which I can feel certain. (1) As I look at the west façade of the church I can be quite sure that the west wall of the north aisle is later than the west wall of the nave. The comparison of the ashlar work in each case, and of the position and treatment of the plinths, is quite convincing.



So too, more especially, is the fact of the two buttresses between nave and aisle, the northern of which has been partly built into the west wall of the aisle. Above the buttresses the line of the original north-west corner of the nave is still visible.



JUNCTION OF TOWER AND NORTH AISLE

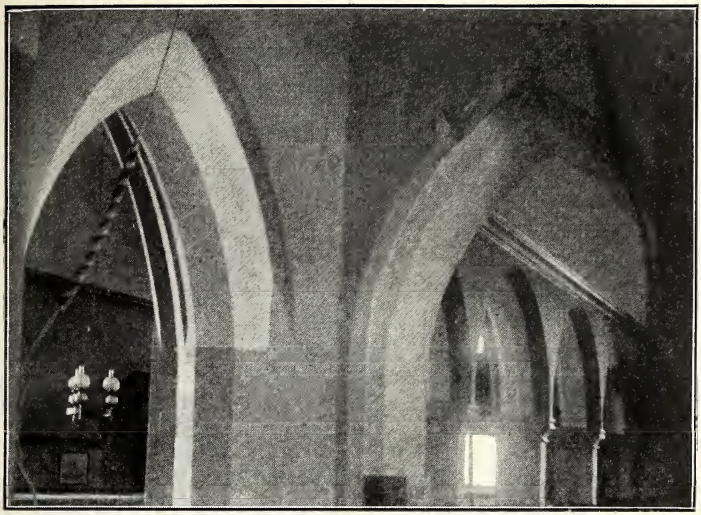
Hence I am quite sure that when the present nave was built the north aisle, if one existed, was shorter than the present one. (2) Again, looking inside the church at the nave arcade I can see nothing to incline me to think that it was at any time lengthened towards the west. Hence it seems practically certain (unless there is something hidden by the yellow wash) that it was built after the buttresses at the west end. (3) Again, looking carefully at the angle buttresses at either end of the north aisle, I notice exact similarity of treatment. I notice also that there is nothing to suggest that the north-west buttress was built subsequently to the adjoining west wall. The plinth or base treatment of the west and north walls is the same, and the rest of the masonry of both walls (and also of the east wall), and especially the jambs and arches of the windows (without hood moulds), is sufficiently alike to warrant the opinion that both walls were built at the same time, though more pains was, perhaps, taken with the west wall than with the north.[1] What the original tracery of the west window was I cannot certainly say. Gregson, in his sketch, shows a simple Perpendicular window with a transom.[2] (4) Another certain thing is that the north-west buttress of the tower has been built into the east wall of the north aisle. This is quite evident both inside and out.

[1] Mr. Ferguson, mason, of Aughton, has made the valuable suggestion that the ashlar work of the present north aisle wall may possibly be that of the older north nave wall, taken away when the arcade was built, and reused to the best advantage. The neater and more regular ashlar work of the west wall of the aisle may have been built of new stone. All the stone was from local quarries. The angle buttresses are carefully tied to the walls on either side. There is no tie between the middle buttresses and the walls.

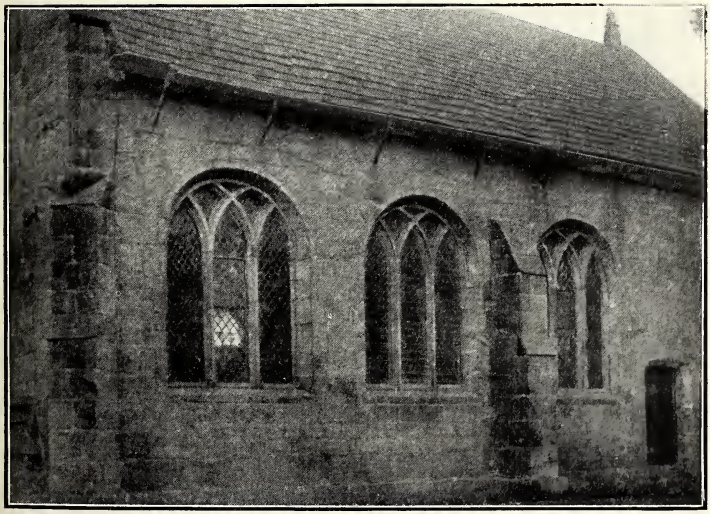
[2] In the west gable, which is thinner than the wall below, an older stone with sunk tracery has been built in. There is a similar one on the ground in the churchyard. Similar stones, again, will be noticed near the base at Lydiate Hall (probably *c.* 1470), and at the base of the choir stalls at Sefton Church (probably *c.* 1520–35, Carôe, *Sefton*, p. 14).

(5) Another thing seems all but certain, viz. that the western arch of the tower was an afterthought. It is a very poor production in every way, and altogether different from the tower arches on the east and south, which open, respectively, into the chancel aisle and chancel. These are very massive and well shaped, semi-hexagonal on plan below the spring of the arch (no capitals), and divided into two plain chamfered orders above it. The eastern arch is a very striking lofty lancet. But the present western arch opposite to it is certainly no higher than the arch to the south. Moreover, its section is wholly different from that of the others, and without any apparent reason. It has every appearance of having been cut through the solid west wall of the tower by not very skilful masons. This impression, made on looking at its eastern side, is confirmed when we look at it from the west. What looks like the west buttress of the tower projects, though cut away at the bottom, into the north aisle. To the south of this buttress there is something (see A. Elevation), buried in plaster and the yellow wash which, unfortunately, disfigures the church, which looks very much like the old base mouldings of the west side of the tower, and this (whatever it may be) is continued on the south side of the arch. It is splayed back on either side of the arch, and if it is not the old tower base, it is very difficult to account for it. A little careful investigation, made possible by the stripping from it of the thick covering of plaster and yellow wash, might soon clear up this point. It is much to be wished that this could be undertaken, and that at the same time the same thing could be done with the whole of the western tower arch and wall. The operation would be neither long nor costly, and the result, whatever it might be, would be very interesting.

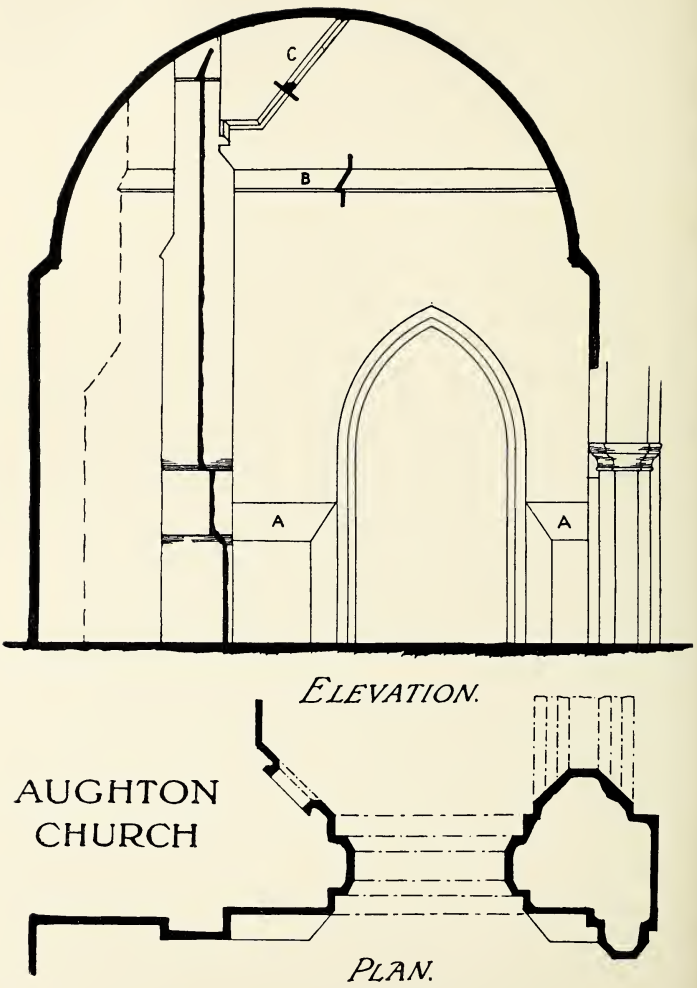
Now all this put together inclines me to think



SOUTH AND WEST TOWER ARCHES



NORTH AISLE FROM NORTH-EAST



EAST WALL OF NORTH AISLE

Measured and drawn by Mr. F. H. CHEETHAM

that the arch, the aisle, and probably the arcade are of the same date, say *c.* 1545. If this be so, the aisle is of peculiar interest as having been built on the very eve of the Reformation. The arch may be even later.

But there are two difficulties, which make me cautious rather than quite positive. Behind the royal arms (1714), on the east wall of the aisle, about 4 feet 6 inches above the point of the arch, is a broad weathering (see B. Elevation) exactly like that above the window on the outside of the tower to the north. This squares very well with the theory that the wall was originally external, with no building attached to it. But, on the other hand, well above this weathering, there is a roof weathering (see C. Elevation), apparently coeval with the wall (though it *might* be a later insertion), of which only the north side is now visible, the apex and south side being hidden by the plaster barrel roof of the aisle. Its apex might very well have been over the centre of an aisle 6 feet less in width than the present one, and it finishes in, and at right angles to, what I have above called the west buttress of the tower, which, however, is some 4 inches wider than the buttresses outside, and has some curious features not very easy to explain. This finish seems to tell of a gutter of over a foot in width, though in a doubtful place; it, again, would seem to imply a parapet. What we have taken to be the west buttress might have been the beginning of the north wall of the aisle, though, again, there are difficulties. At any rate this roof weathering requires explanation, and it would be explained if an earlier building had preceded the present aisle. In that case the nave arcade, or some of it, was earlier than I have suggested. But everything is so covered up with thick colour wash that it is impossible to be dogmatic without further explora-

tion. One can only feel sure that the present aisle was an afterthought, as was probably also the earlier aisle, if such existed.

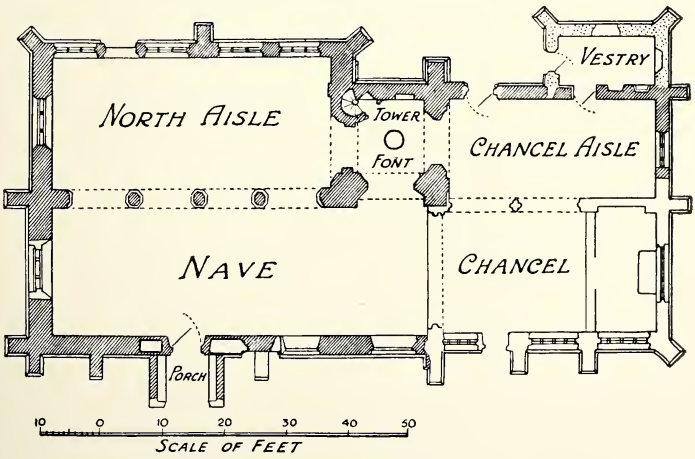
On the outer face of the east side of the tower is a former roof weathering, which, together with the acutely-pointed arch below it, clearly shows that the north chancel aisle (the "little chancel" as it was sometimes called, or the "Plumbe Chapel") had formerly a high pitched roof and a steep gable. This seems to be shown in the sketch in Gregson's *Fragments* (1817), which I reproduce.[1] This also shows the battlemented parapet of the vestry returned on the west side (and not as at present), and also the charnel house, built in 1739, at a cost of £3, 6s. 0d., and 1s. for drink, but now gone. The Victoria *History* says that the vestry, which stands to the north of the chancel aisle, "seems to be of seventeenth-century date." I am inclined to think it might be earlier and coeval with the north nave aisle or thereabouts. Recently a new "Norman" doorway has been made into the chancel aisle, which seems to me unfortunate, because misleading, since there was not originally any work of that date in that part of the church.

I earnestly hope that if any further "Restoration" is undertaken, it may be as conservative as possible, and that no more "Norman" work may be permitted. The yellow wash should be carefully removed, but nothing further should be done in a hurry. Much of the interest of this interesting church has already been "restored" away. The ancient chancel gave place to the present one in 1876. Its windows were without cusps. There was a transom in the east window. From a letter

[1] There are several evident errors in this drawing :—
1. A buttress is shown in the place of the north doorway.
2. Windows are shown on every side of the tower octagon.
3. The tower buttresses are wrongly drawn, and the battering where the square breaks into the octagon is not shown.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, AUGHTON, FROM THE N.W.

From Gregson's *Fragments*, A.D. 1817 (Edition Harland, 1869)



PLAN OF CHURCH

of the architects to Rector Boulton, dated May 16, 1874, I learn that it was 10 inches narrower than the present one, but its walls were that much thicker. The architects were Messrs. W. & P. Hay of Liverpool.[1]

The two larger windows on the south side of the nave retain scarcely any trace of original work;[2] but in the interior splay of the easternmost window —a curious position—are the remains of a canopied niche (early sixteenth century), in which formerly stood a figure, which has evidently been roughly knocked off. This may have been connected with the south nave altar (Vict. *Hist.*), which was possibly dedicated to St. Nicholas, before which, in 1526, John Starkie, the then lord of the manor of Aughton (by his will) desired to be buried (Vict. *Hist.*).[3] But it must be pointed out that the niche, which is thickly coated with yellow wash, is now quite perpendicular, whereas the wall itself is much out of plumb. This *seems* to point to a placing of the niche here after the wall went over to the south, whenever that was. There are also two small windows high up on the south side of the nave, one of which (probably of late sixteenth-century work) formerly lighted the high pulpit,[4] and the other was inserted when the gallery was built (1735). The

[1] The width of the nave is 21 feet 2 inches, and that of the original chancel 19 feet 10 inches.

[2] Baines says that in his time (1836) these windows were "each divided into four compartments by circular chipstones," which probably means that the mullions and tracery were still in place.

[3] In p'mis do et lego aīâ meā Deo Oīpotenti bt̄ē Marie mat̄ sue et oībus sc̄is ejus corpusque meū ad sepeliendū in eccl̄ia pōchiali de Aghton coram altare Sancti Nicolai ēpi. Item do et lego meū optimū āīal rectori eccl̄ie de Aghton noīe p'ncipali. Item do et lego decē solidos [probably equal to about £6 present value] p uno trentali missār̄ dist'buendos inīt sac'dotes (Piccope's *Wills*, Chetham Soc., xxxiii.).

[4] In 1759 "Mr. Arsnip took demensions to make a casmt for the Pulpit Window." In 1754 "P^d Edward Southwork for painting the Gallery window and finding hair, 6d" (*Churchwardens' Accounts*). The initials G. H. may be seen on either side of this window.

south wall may soon have to be attended to, though it has been leaning for a long time. If any additional space has to be added to the church, the difficulty will be to do it so as to reconcile the claims of the incumbent and the antiquary. For as Mr. Thomas Hardy recently pointed out: "To the incumbent the church was a workshop or laboratory; to the antiquary it was a relic; to the parish a utility; to the outsider a luxury. All that could be done to unite those incompatibles was in the nature of a compromise."[1] Compromises are seldom quite satisfactory.

From the church I naturally pass (though it can be only in a very cursory way) to the clergy who have served it. The late Mr. Newstead[2] said that the earliest mention of any parson is in 1362—Henry le Walsh. But the new and splendid Victoria *History of Lancashire* gives five earlier names — Robert Blundell, *d.* 1246; Henry [le Waleys], *d.* 1292; Thomas le Waleys, ins. June 26, 1303; Gilbert le Waleys, *d.* 1317; John le Waleys, ins. 20th January 1318–19. He was followed by Henry le Waleys, ins. 3rd November 1337; he by John le Walsh, ins. 27th September 1369; and he by John le Bradshagh, ins. 17th November 1382. It is interesting to note[3] that three of these early

[1] *Times*, weekly edition, June 23, 1906.

[2] *Annals of Aughton*, p. 45.

[3] This seems to have been not unusual. In the Episcopal Rolls of Hugh of Wells (Bishop of Lincoln, 1209–35), recently published by the Canterbury and York Society, there occur many institutions to benefices of men, who were not in priests' orders. Some were deacons; others plain laymen. Others again were styled "Clericus." These "Clerici" may have received minor orders (*cf.* Dr. Jessopp "Village Life" in the *Coming of the Friars*, pp. 80–84). But in all these cases the institution to the benefice was subject to the condition that the person instituted was ordained priest as soon as might be. Sometimes a dispensation or leave of absence was given for a time (as it was to one of those Aughton rectors, John de Bradshagh), in order that the person might study in the schools, as *e.g.* at Paris or elsewhere. There was a further proviso that he should appoint a suitable curate, who understood

parsons were not ordained even sub-deacon until after their institution, at which time they were only laymen, or, at the most, in minor orders. One was ordained sub-deacon in the April, deacon in the June, and priest in the October of the year after his institution. Another had to wait nearly three years for his priest's orders.

In 1575 the advowson passed into the hands of Bartholomew Hesketh, the lord of the manor, a Roman Catholic. His wife was "a busy recusant," and the hostess from Easter to Whitsunday 1580 of the notorious Edmund Campion (Vict. *Hist.*). It has been well said that "the history of the Rectory during the seventeenth century is a very disgraceful one. The patrons were Roman Catholics, and appear to have thought they might as well make an 'honest penny' out of a right, which was of no other interest to them." Several of the rectors were soon deprived for simony. Here is an instance: "According to Oliver Heywood (*Diaries*, ii. 265) Mr. Hesketh, a papist and profligate gentleman, lost the presentation at cards to Mr. Banastre of Bank. The relatives of 'young Baguley' (B.A. Oxon 1672, presented 1674) obtained it by giving £100 to Mr. Banastre, hoping to evade the law of simony by calling this sum the price of a horse they bought. The Bishop refusing to institute except on a presentation by the true patron [? Hesketh], the latter was induced to agree to a present of 20 guinea pieces; 'at last Mr. Brownsword's son sued them at the assizes for simony' . . . and Brownsword hath gotten possession, but there's no choice, he living as ill as the other'" (Vict. *Hist.*).

All this is terribly sordid. It is a relief to turn

the Vulgar Tongue, to hear confessions and administer sacraments. Occasionally the institution was subject to the passing of an examination at a set time in singing or in literature, *alioquin* (a favourite word!)—deprivation.

back even to Rector Nutter, appointed in 1577 by Queen Elizabeth—her "Golden Ass" (*d.* 1602). He was rector not only of Aughton, but as well of the rich benefices of Sefton, Bebington, and Barrow. Then, as a kind of bonne bouche on the top of all this, Queen Elizabeth made him Dean of Chester, and he held the deanery about thirteen years. He finished his earthly career by dying suddenly during supper-time at Sefton, which seems to have been his chief place of residence, and there he was buried. He was a great pluralist and an active persecutor of recusants. The Bible in the church at Aughton was defective in 1582; the first tome of the *Homilies* and Jewell's *Apology* and *Reply* were lacking; there were no perambulations and no collectors for the poor; but there were 500 communicants, whatever that was worth then.

In the early part of the eighteenth century Parson Hindley set an abiding mark upon the parish. He was instituted in January 6, 1700–1, just after he had proceeded M.A. at Cambridge (Jesus College), and he was buried in Aughton church on November 12, 1720. The first good deed by which he is remembered is the erection of a school-house upon the glebe, which, however, was not endowed. It stood at the south-west corner of the churchyard, then much smaller than at present. It may be seen in Gregson's drawing of the church. It was replaced in 1836 by the older part of the present school-house, which bears that date. Parson Hindley's second good work was the rebuilding of the rectory. At the time of the Commonwealth survey (A.D. 1650) there was "a psonage house with barnes and outbuildings thereunto belonging as alsoe about Three acres of glebe land" in hand. Its size may be guessed from the fact that Rector Stansnought paid taxes on six hearths in 1666. To this house Parson Hindley succeeded. But we learn

from an old Terrier (*qu.* Newstead, p. 56): "The old parsonage being extreamly ruinous and upon inspection found incapable of tolerarable Repaires was by ye Bsp. of Chester's (Dawes) lycence taken down in ye year 1711, and a fair commodious house, but at ye sole and only expence and by ye pious generosity of ye ꝑsent Rectr, was built a little eastward from the former foundation, consisting of 17 usefull Rooms for Reception, Lodging, offices, and Garrets, with one good staircase, the whole in length from North to South not exceeding 14 yards, and in breadth from East to West not exceeding 12 yards. To which is added a new stable consisting of 2 small Bays 2 garners and a Back Kitchen built by ye afsd Rector ye Revd Mr. Hindley now Incumb." This house still remains, though it has been altered and added to, after doing good service for close upon two centuries. The "one good staircase" is there, with its wealth of beautiful old oak, and it winds, equally good all the way, from the ground floor to the "Garrets," with their clay or cement floors. One of the roof beams is very massive, and its moulded lower edges seem to tell of a former existence. There is a great range of cellars, and some of these may very possibly have belonged to the earlier parsonage.

Parson Hindley was evidently in residence in 1711, for on April 3 of that year Nicholas Blundell records in his *Diary* (p. 90) that after the race on Oughton Moss he went to the "Signe of Queens Head" in Ormskirk, and there "drunk wine with Sr Tho: Standley . . . Parson Hindley of Oughton," &c. &c. Towards the end of his life he may have been non-resident, or an invalid, for he kept a curate, who would otherwise scarcely have been required, for the population then was (Bishop Gastrell, *Notitia*) only 153 families, and 13 of these were Papist and 7 Dissenting (4 Presbyterians and 3 Quakers). But

the curate was there in 1716,[1] for in that year a new oak altar table was provided for the church. It is a very good specimen of its period, and is now in the vestry. It bears two oval brass plates: upon one of them is the inscription: "Robert Hindley, Rector, Nicholas Loxdale, Curate, 1716"; on the other are the words: "Thomas Bickersteth, Gentleman, Richard Ashcroft, Yeoman, Churchwardens, 1716." This curate, Nicholas Loxdale, seems to have been one of the many clerical friends of the Papist, Nicholas Blundell, for in his *Diary* of April 11, 1719, we read: "I went to Mr. Hindley's, the Parson of Aughton; his curate Mr. Loxdale showed me several od sorts of Flowers; he went with me to the Aile House,[2] where we smoked a Pipe." On May 6, 1720, Parson Loxley (*sic*) gave him some flower roots from Parson Hindley's garden, which the squire set next day. Again, on August 25, 1720, he "called at Parson Hindley's" and "walked with Parson Loxley (*sic*) into his Flower Garden." The curate Loxdale was there still on May 5, 1721, for on that day Nicholas Blundell "went to Oughton where I Light of Parson Loxdale at the Claks, and smoaked a Pipe there." Parson Hindley was buried, as we have seen, on November 12, 1720, and his successor was not instituted till July 13, 1721. Parson Loxdale was evidently *locum tenens* during the interregnum. The diarist does not mention Rector Atherton, who succeeded Parson Hindley.

Although in 1768 4s. was paid by the churchwardens for "taking the names of Papists," in 1783 the Roman bishop confirmed 94 persons at Aughton, at which time their communicants numbered

[1] As the registers are not signed, I cannot ascertain from them the date of Mr. Loxdale's coming to the parish, nor that of his leaving it.

[2] Possibly the Ring o' Bells, which used to stand on the north side of the church, on what is now the churchyard. It may be seen in Gregson's sketch (see p. 82).

260.[1] At that time Church children were taken to Liverpool for confirmation, for in 1774 4s. was paid by the churchwardens for "Horsehire and loss of time."

I can only add that Rectors Vanburgh (1786–1834) and Boulton (1834–85), whose united incumbencies amounted to close upon a century, seem to have taken a much higher view of their duty than many of their predecessors. During the incumbency of the latter the chancel was rebuilt, a well-intended if unfortunate deed,[2] and also the daughter "Christ Church" was built. It "stands as a lasting monument to his generosity." Its foundation-stone was laid in 1867, and it was consecrated (after a trying delay) in 1877.

In the interesting *Annals of Aughton* copious extracts are given from the Parish Registers (which date from 1541), the Brief Books (1701–27), Churchwardens' Accounts (1737, &c.), Overseers' Accounts (1758, &c.), Constables Accounts (1739, &c.), and Waywardens' Accounts (1737, &c.) From these we gather much interesting information, of which in my short space I can only give a little; regretfully passing by much besides. The Registers need not detain us.

The Brief Book (1701–1727) is interesting. What was a "Brief"? In the Rubric which follows the Nicene Creed provision is made for

[1] *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, N.S., xiii. 156–57.

[2] Mr. W. G. Taylor informs me that Rector Boulton desired to have the chancel restored only. But upon examination the south wall was found to be 13 inches out of the perpendicular. The wall plate was also found to be in short lengths fitted in between the principal rafters, instead of being continuous, with the rafters footed on it. The oak roof timbers were so much decayed that some parts dropped to pieces on being moved. So the chancel was replaced by a new one, with a pitch pine roof. With regard to the leaning of the south wall, I find that the nave wall underneath the cill of the "Pulpit Window" is at present no less than 11 inches out of the perpendicular in its height of 10 feet.

Long may it remain so!

the reading of Briefs. This is not to be found in the First or Second Books of Edward. Briefs "were letters patent granted by the sovereign directing the collection of alms for the special objects named in them. They were granted for building and repairing churches, and for many benevolent purposes. . . . Great abuses arose out of Briefs, and a Statute was passed to regulate them in Q^n^ Anne's reign. The abuses still continued. . . . An attempt was made again to reform the system in 1821, but with so little success that Briefs were abolished in 1828." The idea upon which the Brief system was based was thoroughly good and Christian, and it tended to counteract the parochialism, which is so often deplored at the present day. The "brief" necessarily obliged the parishioners to realise that there were other parishes besides their own for which they were bound to care. It helped to foster the sense of Brotherhood in Christ. In days before church newspapers had been invented, and when other newspapers were rare, the needs of far-away parishes were brought before the congregation. The north helped the south, and the east the west, and north, south, east, and west each realised that it was only part of a greater whole. But abuses came in of which an instance is to be found in *Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*. The charges of collecting £641, 12s. 9d. for the rebuilding of a church in Westmorland amounted to £330, 16s. 6d., leaving, therefore, only a clear collection of £310, 16s. 3d. The greater part of the money collected went to officials. Then, moreover, the briefs were, apparently, so freely issued as to become burdensome, especially to poorer parishes. In the registers of St. Lawrence, Reading, in the eighteenth century, it is no uncommon thing to find six or eight collections for other parishes during the year. At Aughton this was even more pronounced.

There were apparently twelve in 1713, ten in 1714, twelve in 1715, and so on. The amount of the collections varied according to interest taken in the object. In 1701 £1, 8s. 2d. was collected after a brief for the repairs of Chester Cathedral, and this was quite unusually good. The brief for the "Protestants of Fra-(nce)" brought in only 2½d., whilst after the "Bottisham" brief (loss by fire) another collection literally fell to zero, for it came to "0:0:0"! The average amount of the twelve collections in 1713 was 3s. 0½d., and of the ten in 1714 only 1s. 6½d. The people were evidently as tired of "the trade of Briefs" as Mr. Pepys, who resolved "to give no more." However, in 1715 the average had gone up to 2s. 4¼d. Rector Hindley, who had, as we have seen, spent his own money freely on the parish, had probably been talking plainly to his flock.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts we read of a new Bier Cloth and of the mending of the old one (there were two in 1787); of the Bone House to west of Vestry; of the Sundial; of John Martin, who "tented" the Clock for two years; of a Looking-Glass; of the Clerk's "Sallary" and the Ringers'; of sundry "Quarts" and "½ dozens" of ale; of a Whip, 2½d.; of "Singers and the Dogwhipper" (why connected?); of the Altar-piece, which was cleaned, oiled, and varnished by the Clerk for 1s. (1756), with materials purchased for 4s. from "Doctor Plumbe," the Surgeon, who doctored the "Aughton poor" in 1773 for the modest sum of two guineas. [At Wallasey, in 1693, the Parish Doctor was more liberally treated, for he got £2 for only "dressing and cleansing Catty Johnes her Legg a full year." In the west country the Parish Doctor did even better, for at Widicombe (Devonshire), about 1700, Dr. Ball received as much as £8 "for curing of Dorothy ffrench's legg and keeping

the same sound from any more costs and charges." Though, poor man, he had afterwards to return £4 "because he did not p'fect and continue the cure according to his promise." So that at Aughton Dr. Plumbe was at any rate not overpaid.] But at least no imputation is made on his professional skill, and so he was more fortunate than Dr. Ball, or than "Doctor Davies" at Aughton, who in 1742 indeed got his guinea, but goes down to posterity in the pages of the Overseers' book as the man who only "pretended to cure Thos. Roberts." We read of Candles for Singers, and of "painting Boards lettering and Figuring Psalms" for them (there were twenty Boards figured for Singers and a Pitch Pipe in 1787); of the Gallery, which was erected for the Singers in 1735 (this was partly paid for by letting their old seats on the ground floor to "such persons that will give the best price for them"); of the cast iron Pillar under this Gallery (1812); of the letting of three Pews on the north side of the Gallery (1797); of the Singing Master hired for one Quarter to "teach the youth of the Parish to sing Psalmody, but no Instruments" on Saturday and Sunday nights. We read (1800) of "a new Bassoon" and its "reeds," "a Hautboy," "a new Bass Vial," and "a Claronet." James Pye was paid (1792) "for writing Anthems" and for "playing music."[1] They also paid "for 43 Dinners for Ann Monk the Singer, 28s." They spent 2s. "on ye Singers wch came from Asheley" (1738), and as much "on the Leverpoole Singers" (1744), "on Halsall Singers" (1752), on "Melling Singers." But in 1758 the "Rainford Singers" got only 1s.

[1] The records of Hindley Chappell about this time mention that 5s. "was expended on the Chapel Wardens and Singers in waiting of His Lordship the Bishop of Chester in Petitioning to Sing Anthems." Five shillings was also more than once paid for a license to do this. £1, 1s. was paid "to the Singers towards Buying Dr. Green's Vol. of Anthems," and 13s. was spent on "Handel's and Purcel's Tedeum."

In 1777 the Vestry agreed to spend no more on "strange singers," though they afterwards changed their minds again. About this time the Church orchestras were in full swing in Lancashire, and the players were evidently "much thought of," or thought much of themselves. [In Rufford Churchyard there stands a tombstone bearing this inscription: "Richard Alty Bassoon one Breadth." This particular bassoon was purchased by the parish in 1816, and is still in existence in the possession of the great-nephews of the Richard Alty who played it, and who placed the word "Bassoon" as a kind of title upon his gravestone!] In 1744 the churchwardens paid 8d. "for a Boss for the pulpit." [A year later the churchwardens of Wallasey paid no less than £2, 11s. 7d. for a new pulpit cushion, but they evidently took a pride in their pulpit at Wallasey, for between 1675 and 1694 they bought no less than four new "Hower" glasses.[1] The Aughton people were guilty of no such extravagance. They did not overpay assistant clergy either.] One shilling seems to have been the usual sum spent on "strange preachers," as, *e.g.*, "Spent on Prescott Parson w^{n} he preacht" (1742), "Sp^{t} on Mr. Potts w^{n} he preached," "given to a poor clergyman, Mr. Turner." Killers of foxes were much better paid with half-a-crown. We read of a Communion Table Clock (whatever that may be—it cost 12s.); of the Ringing of "the 8 and 1 o'clock Bell all the year," on Sundays (*N.B.* only lately disused); of the Beadle's Wig (12s.) and Hat (3s.); of the "Umbrella for Minister" (1787, 14s.) [still a novelty in England; probably made of leather and whalebone, very heavy, and intended to protect the bareheaded clergyman at funerals]; of a New Surplice (£2, 15s. 0d.); of a Pully for the Font (telling of a Cover, wanting now); of 15s. 4d. given

[1] *Trans. Lanc. and Ches. Hist. Soc.*, N.S., 7 and 8.

(1808) to ninety-two children, who said the Catechism; of George Green, who lost a pound note in 1820; of the Church being broken into in 1822, evidently through a Window [as recently twice at Roby], for the Glazier was paid 3s. 8d. for repairs; of dinners on Good Friday and Easter Day for "the Clergy, *ourselves*, and the Clerk," though 3s. paid the bill, "liquor" included.

In the Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor we read of £4, 16s. 6d. (including 30s. for a Licence) being spent on compelling a Tarleton Man to marry an Aughton Woman, whom he had wronged (1755); of money paid for "Ale to the Gossips[1] at the Christening," and for sack for the Poor at the Workhouse in their illness; of 6s., the cost of a coffin, with 5s. for Bread and 5s. 6d. for Drink at a pauper funeral; of 1s. "paid for laying Margaret Spencer straight when dead." We read of money spent on various articles of clothing, such as "bratts" (*i.e.* aprons), "bodices and a stomacher." Ann Barton did well, for in 1753 she got 4s. 0½d. for "Tobacco, a handkerchief, a pair of Stockings and sugar candy." "A poor lad from Wiggan" was kept at the cost of 2s., and 2s. 6d. besides was "given to him in his pocket when I turned him out." The "lunatic woman" from Maghull "who lay in Mawdsley's swine coat all night," including "cash to get rid of her," cost the Overseers (1758) 1s. It cost the

[1] Gossips, *i.e.* Sponsors.—"Gossip," or "Gossib" as Chaucer spelt it, is a compound word made up of the name of "God," and of an old English word "sib," which means skin; they being "sib" who are related to one another. It was supposed in the Middle Ages that those who stood as sponsors to a child contracted spiritual affinity with one another, and so became "*sib*," or akin, in *God*, and thus "Gossips." It is interesting to trace this word down to its ordinary present use of tittle-tattlers. "Gossips" are, first, the sponsors thus brought into near familiarity with one another; secondly, these sponsors, who being thus brought together, allow themselves with one another in familiar, and then in trivial and idle talk; thirdly, they are any who allow themselves in this trivial and idle talk.—*Cf.* Archbishop Trench, *English Past and Present*, p. 276, &c.

same sum (1776) to get "½ a Guinea from Wiggan" (which shows that Wiganers then knew how to take care of their money). "Shifting Halewood's wife to town (?Liverpool) with two carts" cost 3s.; but when in 1795, nearly forty years later, Alice Hall and her two children had to be "removed" to Nottingham, it took "seven days with one Horse Cart" and cost five guineas. Elizabeth Halton (1772) got 2s. "for the cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog," and John Yates was paid 3s. 6½d. in 1745 for "coals at the pit, 17 Baskits" (*N.B.* Baskets or Whiskets were used before coal tubs came in. They are occasionally met with even now). In 1776 "a hat, stockings, knife and Buckles" for Robert Lunt's apprentice cost 3s. 8d. In 1799 Lawyer Mawdsley was paid 2s. 6d. "for talking."

The Constables, who were nominated by the Lord of the Manor, paid for the repairing of the ducking stool (1740); they spent considerable sums on the relief of travellers and passes, especially on wounded, disbanded, distressed, and disabled Soldiers, their wives and children, and on distressed Sailors. They paid for the "Bonefire" at the Church Style and for Powder on Guy Faux's Day, though in 1777 they agreed that in future they would spend nothing in this way. Eight years later they wavered in their resolution and agreed to spend £1, and in future no higher sum. They "Paid to the Window Peepers" in 1742 12s. The Window Tax was first levied in 1695. It was repealed in 1851. In 1801 Rector Vanburgh paid £11, 2s. for his twenty-seven windows. Before the imposition of the Window Tax there was the equally foolish and unpopular Hearth Tax of 2s. on every hearth in all houses subject to Church Rates and Poor Rates. It was first levied in 1663, and was abolished in 1689. In 1666 there were altogether 181 Hearths in Aughton for which this tax was paid. Gabriel Hesketh and Edward Stanley had eight each, Rector Stananought six, and

so on (Victoria *History*). The Constables paid the expenses of the Press Gang in 1745, and 6d. for "Carting Rebels" in 1747. They were apparently soft-hearted men sometimes, for they paid 6d. to "a man distressed by cattle" [neighbour's hens? or cats?], and 8d. to a "man and three children, distressed by thunder." [About the same time their neighbours at Sefton were also soft-hearted but discriminating. They gave 6d. to "a man yt had lost a Dale of Cattle," 9d. to "a man yt had lost a dale by fire," and 1s. to a "man yt had lost all by fire."[1]] "Making hue and cry" cost 1s. (1749), but the "expenses concerning ye man that stole the goose" (1755) reached the sum of 5s. 6d., and made the goose a dear one! They erected Finger Posts, and paid for a Lock for Stocks, and mended the handcuffs. They attended the marriage of John Moore, and charged for that and "for throwing to ye Scholars" 1s. 6d. In 1760, after "two days privy search" they took up "8 young lads for Sabbath breaking," and brought them "before Justice." They spent a good deal in "Victory ringings" and for the slaughter of birds. In 1789 as many as 3797 sparrows were killed, besides other singing birds. Sometimes the constables spent money "on the Parishioners" for drink at a time of public rejoicing.

The Waywardens Accounts are more prosaic, but in 1737 they paid 2s. for "3 loads of Gorse laid in the highways." In 1754 they spent 2s. "to level the roads at the funeral of Lawyer Bootle," and in 1766 they spent 10d. "at getting the Roads Cutt with the great Snow." They also "spent on the old officers, when we knowd which way in pocket," which seems to speak of a Balance in Hand, an excellent conclusion for me as well as for them.

I am much indebted to Miss Perry of Aughton for the photographs which illustrate this paper.

[1] Caröe, *Sefton*, p. 119.

FONT IN CHURCH OF ST. CHAD, HOLT
THE EASTERN SIDES

THE HERALDRY OF THE FONT AT HOLT

By the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A.

Read 1st April 1909

THE very remarkable font in the church of St. Chad, at Holt in Denbighshire, is one of those examples of ecclesiastical furniture that we find not infrequently in our land, whose decoration tells, for those with eyes to read it, the tale of the great ones who in times past ruled the country-side.

It is an octagonal structure, with panelled bowl and stem, having under the bowl a chamfer that is also octagonal but not panelled. Each one of its twenty-four surfaces is occupied by carving of remarkable vigour and effectiveness, but executed in the rudest fashion.

The head of the font is cut down. It has lost its upper moulded edge, which evidently was split at some time by one of the staples through which was passed the bar that secured the cover; and it will be noticed[1] that the damage extended to the upper part of the eastern panel of the bowl.

The eastern side of the font is adorned with these carvings:—On the bowl is a shield of England with a helm above it crested with a sitting leopard. The helm has on the right side of it an ostrich feather erect, behind a small scutcheon carved with a bear and ragged staff; and on the left is an uncharged shield with a similar feather behind it. On the

[1] See illustration.

chamfer is a leopard; and on the stem a demi-angel holding a small plain shield.

On the north-east side of the bowl panel is a shield of Beauchamp (with six crosslets but without the fesse), quartered with Newburgh (checky but lacking the ermine cheveron), Nevill of Salisbury (a saltire but without the gobony label), and Clare (three cheverons). On the chamfer is a much broken emblem that, without doubt, is a fetterlock; and on the stem is an ornament of leaves.

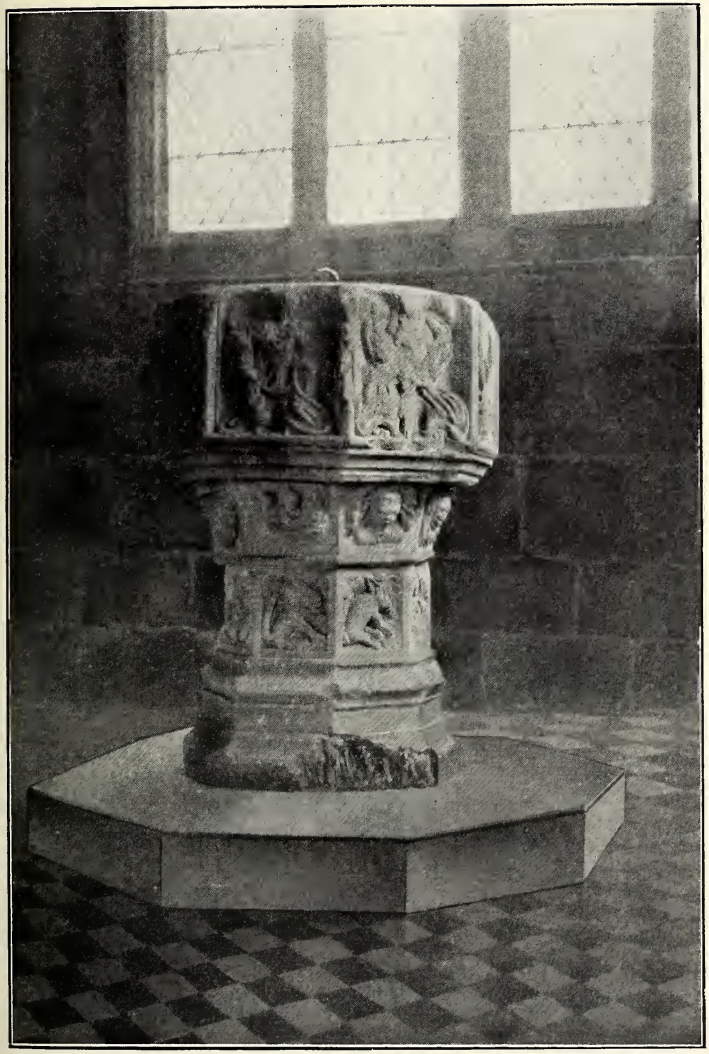
On the north side the carvings are as follows:—On the bowl is a battered design that seems to have represented Our Lady with the Child on her right knee; on the chamfer are three human figures in a vessel that has somewhat the appearance of a boat; on the stem is a sitting dog with a collar about his neck.

On the north-west face we find on the bowl another greatly damaged carving in which, however, it is not difficult to trace a representation of the Holy Trinity; on the chamfer is a human bust with flowing hair; and on the stem is a boar.

On the western side the bowl panel is occupied by a hart's head cabossed; on the chamfer is a grotesque face; and on the stem is a chipped and defaced seated figure holding in his right hand an object that looks like a bishop's crozier. This is, perhaps, a representation of St. Chad, the patron saint of the church.

On the south-west side are these objects:—On the bowl a lion rampant, the rest of the panel being filled with coarsely cut foliage; on the chamfer a leaf ornament; on the stem a quatrefoil in a circle with a rose in the centre of it.

On the south face the bowl panel is carved with the checkered shield of Warenne; the chamfer has a leopard; and on the stem is a finely designed ornament of vine leaves.



THE NORTH AND NORTH-WEST FACES

On the south-east face the carvings are :—On the bowl a shield of the Fitzalan lion quartered with Warenne's checkers ; on the chamfer a demi-angel holding a blank shield ; on the stem a leaf ornament.

But a mere catalogue of its wealth of imagery cannot exhaust the interest of this astonishing piece of work. It is the simple directness, the childish strength, the extraordinary effectiveness of its execution that hold you amazed. For here is work of the twilight of the Gothic art. Within a very few years of its making all that it represents was to be scorched and shrivelled up in the ardent rays of the sun of the Renaissance ; and yet it looks in its rugged strength as if it might be four hundred years older than we know it to be.

On the other hand, it is a fair argument that the crudeness of the carving is merely evidence of decadence, of the slackness of an effete time in which men would not be at the pains to work as well as they could. And yet when all is said you wonder again that work that is really so bad should appear to be so good, and that, in spite of its coarse clumsiness, it can succeed in being so decorative and in telling its tale so bravely.

For our present purpose we may disregard the figures human and divine, as well as the leaves, the faces, and the quatrefoil ; but before considering the heraldry we must glance at the boat-like vessel containing three men, carved on the chamfer on the north side.

This is, of course, a reference to St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, and represents the three youths in a tub who make the familiar emblem of the patron saint of children. Its peculiar appropriateness as part of the decoration of a font will be readily recognised. Other fonts on which it occurs are no doubt well known to our readers, the most notable, perhaps, being that in Winchester Cathedral.

The heraldic carvings will be enumerated and described in the following order, for a reason that will presently be seen :—

(1) The shield of Warenne on the south face of the bowl.

(2) The shield of Fitzalan on the south-east face of the bowl.

(3) The rampant lion in the south-west panel of the bowl, which we take to be the white lion of Mowbray.

(4) The royal badge of the ostrich feather that appears twice in the eastern panel of the bowl.

(5) The boar on the north-west side of the stem, which is a badge of Richard Crookback.

(6) The fetterlock on the north-east chamfer, a well-known badge of the house of York.

(7) The shield and crest of the king of England in the eastern panel of the bowl, which, taken in conjunction with much of the other heraldry, obviously refer to King Richard III.

(8) The royal leopards on the south and east chamfers.

(9) The quartered shield of Beauchamp, Newburgh, Nevill, and Clare on the north-east side of the bowl, a variant of the arms of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, whom history knows as the King-maker.

(10) The little scutcheon with the bear and ragged staff by the side of the king's arms in the east panel of the bowl, which is the famous badge of the earls of Warwick.

(11) The hart's head in the west panel of the bowl, which has obvious reference to the house of Stanley.

(12) The collared hound sitting in the north panel of the stem, which is none other than the greyhound badge of King Henry VII.

THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST, AND SOUTH FACES

THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST FACES

Taking these devices now in the order in which they are here set down, and comparing them with the history of Holt, their significance becomes clear. The lordship of Bromfield and Yale, with Holt Castle as its *caput*, was held in Norman times by the Warennes (1)[1], and afterwards came into the hands of the Fitzalans. Thomas, seventh of the Fitzalan Earls of Arundel (2), dying without issue in 1415, the lordship passed to his sisters or their heirs male in right of them, and was parted among the Mowbrays of Norfolk, the Nevills and the Lenthalls. The Lenthalls soon lost their third, and the lordship was held in undivided moieties by Mowbray (3) and Nevill. In 1474 Richard (4), Duke of Gloucester (5), fourth son of Richard, Duke of York (6), and afterwards King of England as Richard III. (7 and 8), married the Lady Anne, second daughter and co-heir of Richard Nevill (9), Earl of Warwick (10). After King Richard's death, Sir William Stanley (11), second son of Thomas, first Lord Stanley, became lord of Holt by favour of King Henry VII. (12), and held the castle at the time when the church assumed its present appearance. It is said that he was the richest subject of King Henry, having no less than 40,000 marks in hard cash and a rent-roll of £3000 a year. And it would seem that in the end his great wealth was his undoing, for when in 1495 Perkin Warbeck was meditating his first attempt on the crown of England, Henry professed to believe that Stanley had turned against him, and had him beheaded for a traitor. But men said it was because the lord of Holt was so rich that the king envied him, and that the nearest way to get his riches was to take his head.

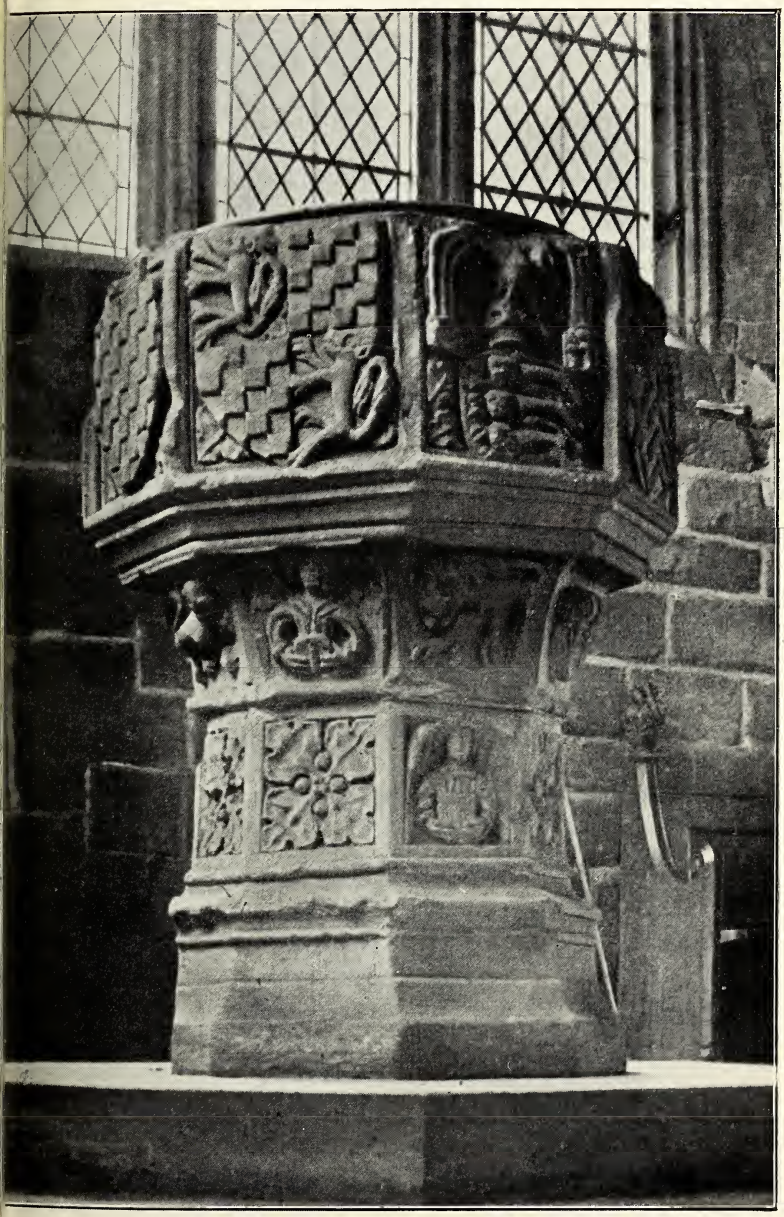
However that may be, that date, 1495, gives us

[1] This and the following numerals in brackets refer to the order in which the heraldic devices are numbered above.

the latest year that is possible for the making of the font. It cannot have been made before 1485, or the greyhound badge of the Tudor would not have been carved upon it, and after Stanley's beheading it would have been hard to find in all England one bold enough to place upon it a memorial of a declared traitor.

Internal evidence, then, gives us the decade within which the font must have been made. Perhaps from other sources, unknown to the present writer, the actual year may be ascertainable. The interest of this little investigation lies in the fact, of which this example affords one more proof, that heraldic decoration may nearly always be trusted as evidence not only of personality but of dates as well. For, as we have tried to show, the heraldry of this font is the history of Holt in shorthand. It shows the descent of the lordship from the Warennes, through Fitzalan, Mowbray, and Nevill; it marks the alliance of the heiress of Nevill with the blood royal, and brings the history of Holt to the day of the making of the font when the lordship had come into the hands of a Stanley.

Of all the armory that goes to the telling of this story the most remarkable piece is the rude but unmistakable shield of the King-maker that decorates the north-eastern panel of the bowl. Among the many armorial achievements that have been displayed for that many-landed earl not one is known to the present writer that so entirely flouts those conventions which the pedants came to regard as essential to the marshalling of arms. There is scarcely one that more concisely emphasises the truth that the great folks of the heraldic time regarded their quarterings less as marks of identity and evidences of descent than as emblems of their high seignories. Richard "Make-a-king" is before all else earl of Warwick, and the arms that we call



THE SOUTH-EAST AND EAST FACES

those of Beauchamp and Newburgh—holders of that historic earldom long before the Nevills had come out of their northern fastnesses—are put first in his scutcheon, not for a sign that the blood of the old earls of Warwick runs in the veins of Richard Nevill, still less as symbols of his marriage with their heiress, but to proclaim that he is holder of titles and broad lands that they once had held. He is also earl of Salisbury, and the herald of the font (though he omits the label that is the distinguishing mark of Nevills who held that earldom) puts the saltire next, because his earldom of Salisbury, inherited from his father, is of less renown than the great lordship of the midland country that his wife had brought him. Last come the cheverons of Clare. Not that even so high a personage as my lord of Warwick dares to lay claim to the exalted dignity of Gloucester. But he is lord of Glamorgan and Morgan and warden of the western marches, as the Clares had been, and he displays as a symbol of that territorial dignity the arms that they had borne, while he separates them from the ensigns of Beauchamp and Newburgh, to which, if quarterings denoted nothing but blood relationship, they should have been closely united.

It was in another and not less remarkable shield of the King-maker that Mr. Horace Round[1] marked "the designer feeling his way . . . towards a system of quartering." Here at Holt, if we have read aright the intentions of him who designed the font, we may note the same thing, and see in what measure within the limits that he assigned to himself he achieved success.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. John Gilbert, Dr. Larkin, Dr. Bailey, and Mr. Arkle for

[1] *Ancestor*, iv. 145.

photographs of the font; without these pictures Mr. Dorling's valuable paper could not have been written. Thanks are likewise due to Mr. Alfred Neobard Palmer for the notes which he kindly supplied relating to the history of Holt.—EDITOR.

SOME OLD BOOKS ON SOUTHPORT

By F. H. Cheetham

Read 1st April 1909

THE town of Southport, as distinct from the village of Churchtown, North Meols, which is now incorporated in the modern borough, dates only from the year 1792, when William Sutton erected the first portion of the Original Hotel at a spot now marked by a memorial lamp, at the junction of Lord-street and Duke-street. The term "old," therefore, at the head of this paper must be taken in a relative sense, and is used roughly to cover the first half of the nineteenth century.

From time to time articles appear in local newspapers dealing with the early history of Southport, and from time to time also new guide-books are published in which some reference to this early history of the town has to be made. In nearly all instances recourse is had, consciously or unconsciously, to the information contained in a number of early books on Southport, which themselves are very little known. Glazebrook, the first historian of the town, is often referred to and very largely quoted; but the extent of the quotation is not usually indicated, and it is sometimes very difficult in such articles to determine what is new matter and what is old. Glazebrook, again, has not always been quoted correctly, and errors once made have been perpetuated by later writers who reproduce the incorrect quotations, and so mistakes grow.

These early Southport books are of no little interest, and the object of this paper is to draw attention to them, not so much for the information they contain as for the way in which it is given.

There are at least eight separate works on Southport which deserve attention published before 1867, the year in which the reign of the Commissioners came to an end, and the government of the town was taken over by a Mayor and Corporation. That is the central date in Southport's history, before which everything is "old," and after which everything is modern. These eight works are :—

Glazebrook's *Guide*, 1809 and 1826; Whittle's *Marina*, 1831; Alsop's *Concise History*, 1832; Cocker's *Compendious History*, 1839; Robinson's *Descriptive History*, 1848; J. S.'s *Guide*, 1849; Dr. Barron's *Handbook*, 1858; and Dr. M'Nicoll's *Handbook*, 1859 and 1861.

Two of these, it will be seen, reached second editions, and Dr. M'Nicoll's work was reissued again at the time of the first meeting of the British Association at Southport in 1883.

Glazebrook's "Guide."

The first edition of Glazebrook's work was issued exactly a hundred years ago, so that the *annus mirabilis* which began by giving birth to Edgar Allan Poe and ended with the birth in Liverpool of William Ewart Gladstone, also gave to the world the first printed book about Southport. The title-page reads as follows :—

A Guide | to | South-Port | North Meoles | in the county of | Lancaster : | with a brief account of the places | in its immediate | neighbourhood. [*Five lines from Ovid.*] *Warrington : | Printed and Sold by J. Haddock : | Sold also by Cadell and Davies, London : | Mr. Hargreaves, South-Port; | and by the Booksellers in Ormskirk, Wigan, | Liverpool, | Stockport and Manchester* | 1809.

The dedication is in these terms: "To Peter Patten, Esq., M.P. for the Borough of Lancaster; this trifle, descriptive of the principall part of North Meoles: is, with his permission, respectfully dedicated, by his much obliged and obedient humble servant, T. K. Glazebrook." The trifle consists of 79 pages, only thirteen of which, however, deal directly with "South-Port." There is, first of all, a preface dated, "Warrington, July 21, 1809." Then follow descriptions of Ormskirk and its Church, and Lathom House, including observations on Martin Mere. After he has disposed of South-Port the author goes on to describe "Church Town," which is "about three miles from South-Port," and gives a detailed account of St. Cuthbert's Church, from which subsequent writers on the same theme have all more or less borrowed. After Churchtown follows a dissertation of more than ten pages on "The Sea"—not the sea at Southport in particular, but the sea in general, in the sense of "the mighty ocean," "that vast body of water which encompasses the earth." Eight pages of natural history follow, with, I am afraid, not very complete lists of the birds, animals, and plants to be found in the district. A note near the end of the book gives some account of a bituminous earth found in the neighbourhood of Formby, which when dried and cut into pieces could be "used as candles." A "Conclusion" and a rhyming "Satire," both without any bearing whatsoever on the subject of Southport and its surroundings, conclude this quaint volume.

Thomas Kirkland Glazebrook was born in 1780 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and lived at Warrington from his infancy until 1835. In that year he removed to Southport, where he died 17th January 1855. When at Warrington he was engaged in the manufacture of flint glass, and in 1803 was a captain in the local volunteer force. He was the author of

A Chronological List of Trades; Lissa: a Poem; and a poetical translation of the first eclogue of Virgil.[1] The guide to Southport, which he wrote at the age of twenty-nine, is couched in the quaint phraseology usual in such writings during the first half of the last century. Meditations on Life and Eternity, on the Sea, and the Great First Cause find place side by side with descriptions of the new watering-place and the historic surroundings of its immediate neighbourhood. In the first edition South-Port is always spelled as a compound word, and North Meols is written North Meoles. In the second edition the spelling is altered to Southport and North Meols.

In his preface the author states that his book is the result of "a few observations collected during a visit of sixteen days, and written under all the disadvantages which attend this species of composition," and he expresses the hope that the *Guide* will not be severely criticised. Its interest to us now is mainly historic, as being the first book devoted wholly to the town. Nevertheless the descriptions of Ormskirk and Churchtown Churches, with the transcription of the epitaphs and the English versions of the Latin inscriptions, are still useful and interesting.

The chapter on Southport proper opens thus:—

"The appearance of this place is truly romantic, and fully compensates for the labour of traversing through the deep sand. Placed at irregular distances, and disposed according to the taste of the owners, the white cottages exhibit a pleasing inland picture, whilst the view of the sea from the sandhills adds a degree of grandeur to the scene. . . . The breaking of the surf over the beach," he says further on, "when the tide flows with a high westerly wind, is awfully grand. Rising higher as they approach the shore, the waves dash their impetuous head against the sandhills, placed most providentially as preservatives against inundation."

[1] Fishwick, *The Lancashire Library*, p. 176.

The fear of the sea inundating Southport is something which is quite unknown to the inhabitants of the town a century later.

Glazebrook tells how Southport came by its name in words often since quoted; but as they are often either mutilated or embellished, perhaps it will not be out of place to give them once more:—

"The original name of this place was South-Hawes, and it received its present appellation from Mr. Sutton of Church Town, to whom the public are certainly indebted for laying the foundation of the *first Hotel* about seventeen years ago. . . . The alteration of the name arose from its formerly possessing (according to tradition) a fine bay of eleven fathom water, within half a mile from shore, where vessels occasionally lay securely at anchor, consequently it was a *Port* to them in every sense of the word. This circumstance induced the founder to call the hotel he erected South-Port Hotel, and it has had this name ever since."

There is nothing of particular interest in the description of the town, such kind of writing giving the author no opportunity for the grand style that he so much affected; but when the mere catalogue of attractions is done, he gives expression to his feelings:—

"*Such is* SOUTH-PORT," he exclaims. "True, it does not possess 'o'er-hanging woods' or 'shady groves,' but, there is a sublimity in the wildness of its scenery capable of exciting the strongest emotions. Nor can I forget those I experienced on witnessing the effect communicated by the setting Sun. The glowing orb majestically descending to its watery bed infused a warmth and splendour all round. Old ocean caught the resplendent beams, and reflected them in an undulating golden line to our feet. All above exhibited an amazing concave tinged with richly gold and crimson colouring, whilst shadowy discs fancifully danced in the expanded hemisphere. At length, the mildly glittering luminary, retiring by degrees from our sight, left us full of admiration."

Truly this sounds little like the habitual language of a flint glass manufacturer and captain of volunteers!

A period of seventeen years separates the two

editions of Glazebrook's *Guide*. Between 1809 and 1826 the growth of Southport had been rapid:—

"This place," says the author, "is so completely altered since 1809 that it is recognised with difficulty by those who knew the village seventeen years ago. At that time there were only about thirty-eight dwellings with a population scarcely amounting to *one hundred* individuals. Now there are at least 215 houses, and the *resident* population is upwards of *six hundred*."

In accordance with the growth of the town is the growth of the *Guide*. It now consists of 176 pages instead of 79. Its size is the same, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it appears in plain boards, with blue back and white label. The price was 5s. 6d. The book has now four illustrations, besides two plates of arms at the end of the volume. The title-page now bears the author's name, and is as follows:—

"*A* | *Guide* | *to* | *Southport*, | *North Meols*, | *in the county* | *of* | *Lancaster:* | *with an account of the places* | *in its immediate* | *neighbourhood.* | *By* | *Thomas Kirkland Glazebrook, F.L.S.* | *etc.* | *Second Edition.* | *Revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged* | [*Five lines from Ovid as before*]. *London:* | *Printed for C. & J. Rivington; Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green;* | *Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh;* | *H. Mozley, Derby;* | *Mr. Whitely, Repository: Mrs. Barlow, Union Hotel;* | *Mr. Mawdsley, Hesketh Arms, and Mrs. Hargreaves, Southport;* | *Also the Booksellers in Ormskirk, Wigan, Bolton,* | *Liverpool and Manchester:* | *By J. & J. Haddock, Market-Gate, Warrington.* | 1826."

The dedication is to the lords of the manor Henry Bold Hoghton, Esquire, and Peter Hesketh, Esquire. The revisions, corrections, and enlargements are considerable, beginning with the account of Ormskirk Church and "the road to the Meols." A "History of the Siege of Lathom House" is added, and also a list of vessels wrecked off Southport between the years 1786 and 1826. The chapter on "The Sea" is retained, and a good many fresh paragraphs about the town are added under such headings as "Benevolent Institutions," "Southport National School," "Accommodation,"

"Letters," "Population," "Sandhills," "Schools." Under "Accommodation" we are informed that at the hotels and lodging-houses the terms are five shillings a day, "exclusive of wine and liquors," and the "beds form a separate expense in all instances." There is a Directory of the town, and a long description of Halsall Church and its monuments is added at the end of the book, with short notices of Lydiate and Formby. The illustrations comprise Christ's Church (frontispiece), Ormskirk Church, Lydiate "Abbey," and Formby Hall. The plates of arms and crests at the end include those of (Plate I.) Stanley and Blackburne, and (Plate II.) Hoghton, Hesketh, Lathom, Bootle, Wilbraham, Lydiate, Blackburne, Ireland, Anderton, Blundell, Fleetwood, Eccleston, Scarisbrick, Bold, &c.

Mr Glazebrook notices a marked improvement in Sunday observance since 1809.

"In 1809," he writes, "Sunday was anything but a day of rest. The Shore was crowded with bathers, and company, from all the neighbouring villages. Many were seen drinking, on benches. The Inns were full. Riot and confusion reigned,—and a foreigner would have considered it the celebration of a fair, rather than the close of a Christian sabbath."[1]

But in 1826, "the observance of the day is strictly adhered to."

In his account of the naming of Southport, Glazebrook now introduces the name of Dr. Barton, not mentioned in the former edition.

Whittle, who based his work on that of Glazebrook, wrote of the latter: "It appears that the late Mr. Hargreaves, of Southport (who died in the month of June 1814), gave Mr. Glazebrook considerable information respecting Southport, as well as many other gentlemen equally respectable have given the like assistance. A well-merited eulogium of Mr. Glazebrook's Southport *Guide*

[1] The punctuation is Glazebrook's own.

appeared in the Liverpool *Courier*, stating that the book in question was a work of research and highly creditable to the talents of the author, in pointing out history and the advantages of a place in the neighbourhood of North Meols, which is every day becoming of more importance and usefulness, and thus science has been embellished and her resources enriched, more especially in the walks of the animal and vegetable kingdom. This panegyric was signed by nine very respectable gentlemen, part residents and the rest visitors."

Whittle's "Marina."

Whittle's *Marina* bears the date 1831, and consists of three parts, each with separate title-page and pagination. These parts deal respectively with Southport, Lytham, and Blackpool, and were apparently also sold separately. The title-page of the full work reads as follows :—

Marina ; | or, | an historical and descriptive account | of | Southport, Lytham, and Blackpool, | situate on the western coast of Lancashire. | By P. Whittle, F.S.A.—R. | Author of the "Topographical and Statistical History of Preston," etc. | dedicated to those who visit the saline shores of the | abovesaid watering-places. | Embellished with a Map of Southport, and Prospects of Lytham and Blackpool ; | done in Lithography expressly for this Work. | . . . Preston : Printed and Published by Peter and Henry Whittle, | Fishergate, and sold by all the principal | booksellers in Lancashire | MDCCCXXXI.

The space denotes two poetical quotations, one of which tells us that "Books of this sort, which virtue helped, were titled not amiss, The 'Medicine of the Mind.'" The book is the same format as Glazebrook's, and was published at half a guinea.

The Southport portion of *Marina* consists of 160 pages, and is placed first in order, Lytham follows with 88 pages, and Blackpool with 72. The separate title-page for the Southport section is very

exhaustive in its terms, recalling almost a seventeenth-century treatise. It reads as follows:—

History | of | Southport | situate in | North Meols | in the County Palatine of Lancester; | much frequented | by the Nobility and Gentry as a Watering-place. | Southport is beautified with Cottages Ornées, situate amid sandhills, holden | together by the Sea Matweed. The Beach is firm: the Sea is only | to be approached at the flux; after which it retires from | the Strand at least half a mile | "And oft | conducted by Historic truth, | We tread the long extent of backward time." | Dedicated to those who visit the saline shores of Southport. | The following Authorities have been used: Ptolemy, Tanner, Cambden, | O'Connor, Carlisle, Aston, Whitaker, Baines, Leigh, Aikin, Crosby, Holt, | Gregson, Shuttleworth, Nathantiquarii, and others.

After such a display of authorities it is rather disappointing to find that Whittle is only Glazebrook amplified and amended. Whittle's book is entirely based on Glazebrook, whose language is used unsparingly. Whittle frankly tells us that, acting on the former writer's "generous hint," that "some one else may be induced to amend what he has compiled," he has proceeded to put together this "more ample history." What Mr. Glazebrook thought on thus being taken at his word is not recorded, but it is safe to say that he hardly intended the "some one else" to issue what is practically a third edition of his book. There is scarcely more difference between Glazebrook's second edition and Whittle's *Marina* than between the second and third editions of Dr. M'Nicoll's *Handbook*.

This is the kind of amendment Whittle makes. Glazebrook writes: "In 1810 the late Mr. Hargreaves erected the house at which his respectable widow now resides for the purpose of receiving guests, and called it 'The Mansion House.'" Whittle changes this to: "The late Mr. Hargreaves built the house (at which his respected widow now

resides) in the year 1810, for the purpose of genteel lodgers, and called it the Mansion House."

The map of Southport which "embellishes" the book as a frontispiece represents the town in 1830, and was "surveyed and drawn under the superintendence of E. H. Walker." This Mr. Walker kept a well-known boys' school, or "academy," in Row Lane, at which mechanical drawing and surveying were taught. The plan bears the arms of Hoghton and Hesketh, lords of the manor.

The arrangement of the book follows exactly on the lines of Glazebrook, his headings being all adopted, but a few extra paragraphs are thrown in. We have even a version of "The Sea," which chapter, however, is now dignified by the title "Hydrography." An account of a "melancholy catastrophe," in which Colonel Gerard, Father Crathorne, and others were drowned in 1822, is a new feature in Whittle's volume, and an elegy on this event is also given.

Of greater interest, however, is the "Walk through Southport," by a Scholar and a Gentleman, describing a walk from Liverpool through Maghull, Lydiate, and Halsall to the "rising marine village of Southport." People seem to have been very fond of the word "marine" in the early days of Southport's history. If they go for a row it is a "marine excursion," or if they walk on the sands it is a "marine peregrination."

Whittle's book contains a quantity of very miscellaneous matter, under such headings as "Notitiæ," "Eclectic Marine Pieces," "Essays," "Notices," &c., which latter consist of short tales, traditions, verses, or indeed anything which could be made to have any bearing on Southport. If Southport is deficient in anything, such as sylvan or mountain scenery, then you can indulge in fine language on trees and mountains in order to indicate to visitors

what they are *not* to expect in the marine village. Such would appear often to have been the method of these early writers and compilers. They were apparently troubled with a desire to indulge in noble sentiments, and must find room for their expression somehow.

Whittle, however, can be prosaic enough, and devotes a good deal of his space to the flora and fauna of the district. There are two pages of a "List of Plants by which such Soils as are common in the Parish of North Meols are generally distinguished," and further on there are six more pages giving "A Catalogue of Plants found in the Vicinity of Southport." Following these are sections devoted to grasses, agarics or mushrooms, birds, ichthyology and conchology. Lastly, we have a Directory for Southport and its vicinity, consisting of three and a half pages in double columns.

The "Walk through Southport" gives some interesting pictures of the Southport of eighty-five years ago. The Scholar and Gentleman calls himself "Nathantiquari," and his descriptive account appeared originally in the Liverpool *Kaleidoscope* in 1823.

"The place itself," says the writer, "at first glance does not afford any very pleasant sensation, destitute as it is of all natural advantages, for which art has made but little compensation. It consists principally of one long straggling street, so wide that the intermediate space is occupied by gardens, or rather small areas. The general aspect possesses too much regularity to be consistent with beauty; and yet the only beauties it can boast of is in its individual irregularity. When viewed from a distance, the sides of the street present one long, equal, monotonous line, with scarcely one house projecting beyond another; but, when more nearly approached, each cottage, or at least each set of cottages, exhibits its own peculiar features and distinctive character, and affords an agreeable variety, which, from its minuteness, is lost in the distance."

He goes to Christ Church, and is not edified by the service.

"As for the music," he exclaims, "'twas a villainous compound of bad sounds; 'twas no music of the spheres; no choir of cherubim; but the discordant harmony of mortal melody: the shrill tones of the flageolet, played by the not unpretending hand of village minstrelsy, were overpowered by the acute notes of female vocalism; and the loud bass of rustic capability of lungs overpowered the dull monotony of the hoarse bassoon: there was no sympathy of intonation—no combination of melodious sounds; but all was the struggling of discordant rivalry."

A description of the Southport hinterland displays a lofty and noble imagination, sadly lacking in poor Nathaniel Hawthorne when he looked on the same scene thirty years later!

"The inland view is the work of nature in her mildest and most sober mood; and, if it partake not of the wild energy and indefinite beauty of her sublime combinations, gratifies us by the very contrast and inspires feelings of calmer happiness, and breathes the very essence of comfort, content, and opulence. Yet, has she not acted with an impartial hand? for there she has lavished the exuberance of her beauty—and here, in a wayward humour, denied to her offspring the very elements of its nature, and left to art, in the ebullition of rival superiority, to supply her vacancies and compensate for her neglect; for the immediate vicinity of Southport is mere worthless sand, but the wonderful perseverance of human industry has brought from a distance the soil which has rendered vegetation so perfect and so fertile, and, despite of nature, has reared up an Eden in a barren wilderness."

Thus we see how a place, which at first glance does not afford any pleasant sensation, can end by becoming Eden itself — thanks to an exuberant imagination and the gift of words.

The words, however, are not those of Mr. Peter Whittle, F.S.A.R., though it is through him that they have been presented to us. Mr. Whittle, who goes to Ptolemy and Cambden (always spelt with a "b") for his authorities, gives us more prosaic information. "Bathing," he tells us, "is the act of immersing the body, or part of it, into water, or any other fluid."

There is a second edition of Whittle's *Marina*, with a new general title-page, in which the words "Second Edition" take the place of the quotation, but it is undated. There is also another issue of the book, without date, with a new title-page and three fresh frontispieces to the different sections. This was published by Whittaker & Co. of London. The name *Marina* is dropped, the new title-page, which is a single sheet inserted, reading :—

An | Historical and Descriptive | Account | of | Blackpool, Lytham | and | Southport. | By a popular writer | Embellished with three beautiful engravings | London | Whittaker & Co.

In this issue the order of the three parts is reversed, Southport coming last, otherwise the book is the same. The plan of Southport, however, is replaced by a good engraving of the sea-front showing the lodge at the end of Coronation Walk, and the new sea-wall or promenade, which presumably fixes the date of the picture, and, therefore, this re-issue of the book, at about the years 1836 or 1837.

Alsop's "History."

Immediately after the publication of Whittle's *Marina*, Mr. William Alsop would appear to have been troubled by the want of a "cheap and abridged" history of Southport, and accordingly he proceeded to do exactly the reverse of what Mr. Whittle had done, and compressed Glazebrook where the other had amplified him. The result was the publication of a *Concise History of Southport* in the year 1832. This little book, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches, is covered in green boards, and the title-page reads as follows :—

A Concise | History of Southport, | a fashionable watering-place | situate in | North Meols, | in the county palatine of Lancashire,

| *Together with a* | *Tide Table and Directory* . . . [1] | *Southport:* | *printed and sold by William Alsop* | 5, *Gore's Terrace.*[2]

On the cover the title is "A Concise History and Description of Southport," and curiously enough Alsop's name does not appear. Instead we have the names of several booksellers, thus: "Manchester: | sold by T. Sowler, St. Ann's Square; C. H. Lewis, | 6, Market-street, and C. Ambery, 91, Market-street. | Christopher Malley, Warrington; Ducker, Prescot; Hilton, Wigan; and by other | Booksellers."

The book consists of 118 pages, the preface dated March 1832, and is dedicated to Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Esq., M.P. As a frontispiece there is an engraving of the "Southport Assembly and News Room."

Alsop's book is, however, something more than a compressed Glazebrook. Referring to both Glazebrook and Whittle, Alsop says:—

> "The author's object has been neither to supplant the one nor to supersede the other; but merely to compress into a cheap form every necessary information likely to amuse and interest the general reader."

He skilfully borrows from both, and from the combination, by omitting the critical and uncomplimentary, produces a new and very creditable result. In the following passage the grafting of the pleasant part of the Scholar and Gentleman's Walk on to the first admiring remarks of Mr. Glazebrook will be noticed—

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[1] The space represents a poetical quotation:—

> "What scenes!
> What varied views unnumber'd spread around,
> And here and there, behind the rugged hills,
> The broad flat sea."

[2] Gore's-terrace was a row of houses on the south side of Lord-street, next to the Prince of Wales Hotel, now pulled down.

"Southport on first glance is calculated to fill the mind with admiration, especially the minds of those who delight in rural retreats from the noise and turmoil of a bathing town. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length and upwards of ninety yards in width, composed of handsome houses on each side adorned with gardens in front, most tastefully laid out. When viewed from a distance it appears to be a long line of uniformly arranged buildings, with scarcely one house projecting beyond another, but upon a nearer approach thereto each cottage, or at least each group of cottages, exhibits its own peculiar feature and distinct character, and presents an agreeable variety, which from the extreme length of prospect is lost or unobserved in the distance."

This is a good sample of Alsop's method. His book he divides into three chapters, the first dealing with the origin of the town, climate, character of the inhabitants, visitors, &c. Chapter II. treats of places of worship, public buildings, benevolent institutions, accommodation, &c.; and Chapter III. of the sea, the tides, the shore, advantages of sea bathing, &c. The third chapter is Glazebrook's "The Sea" compressed, but including the list of wrecks. A description of the arms of Fleetwood and Hoghton, with illustrations, is appended, following which is a list of indigenous plants "furnished by some few experienced friends expressly for the present work." This takes up fifteen pages, and eight more pages are occupied with a tide-table for the summer months. Following this comes a Southport Directory, and notices of inns, coaches, carriers and schools, the whole concluding with an index.

Communication with Southport from Manchester and other Lancashire towns was in those days chiefly by means of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to Scarisbrick Bridge, and indeed continued to be so for many years after. But the opening of the railway between Manchester and Liverpool put an alternative route at the disposal of the Manchester people :—

"Since the opening of that stupendous effort of human genius, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway," writes Alsop, "and the

consequent facility afforded by that quick and pleasant mode of travelling, many of the Manchester visitors embrace it in preference. Parties may leave Manchester at one or two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive in Southport between six and seven in the evening."

The number of coaches from Liverpool to Southport was increased, and a scheme was talked of to construct a branch line from Warrington direct to Southport, *viâ* St. Helens. "Lying as it does in a most obscure and out-of-the-way part of the country," says the author of the *Concise History*, "nothing can be more valuable to the interest of this celebrated watering-place than to adopt every means for the conveyance of passengers and luggage."

Alsop notes an improvement in Sunday observance. "At one time sin and iniquity appeared to be stalking forth in frightful array, embracing in its ruthless grasp as it proceeded the unwary youth of this neighbourhood." Since then, however, "a great moral and religious reformation had taken place." This "reformation" seems to have effected other things beside Sunday observance, for in Alsop's book we have a set of bathing rules and regulations given in full, one of which states that there shall be a vacant space of 100 yards between the bathing ground appointed for ladies and that for gentlemen.

In another edition of Alsop's book, the terms of the title-page of which are slightly different,[1] the place of the tide-table is taken by some "Lines on Southport," which occupy six pages, and are described as a "lengthy *jeu d'esprit*" reprinted from the Liverpool *Kaleidoscope*. This issue has only 104 pages, and concludes with a couple of pages of

[1] It reads: "*A concise* | *history of Southport,* | *a fashionable watering place* | *situate in North Meols* | *in the county of Lancaster.* | '*A lovely spot* | *For all that life can ask,* | *Salubrious, mild*' | *Southport* | *Printed and sold by William Alsop, Bookseller.*"

Notitiæ, being notices of two local characters, "Old Cockle Dick" (Richard Haughton, who died in 1824, aged ninety-nine), and "Old Fiddler Harry" (Harry Rimmer, who died in 1828, aged eighty-six), with some more lines on Southport. Whether this issue preceded that with the tide-table or followed it, I have been unable to ascertain.

The lines on Southport, which are stated to be "not totally destitute of merit," describe a journey to Scarisbrick Bridge in a canal boat, the approach to the town, and a stay there of some days. Here is a sample of the style. Having arrived safely at Scarisbrick, the journey is continued by conveyance :—

> "The sweet approach, say how shall we report
> To this 'most fashionable gay resort'?
> Uneven pavement shaking out one's breath,
> Dismal and rough as Bunyan's Vale of Death,
> And strangers for a time express surprise
> When only sandhills meet their wond'ring eyes."

But a sojourn in the "gay resort" makes the poet enthusiastic, and he bids farewell to Southport in these terms :—

> "Farewell, farewell! ye healthy sea-girt lands,
> Of star-hills, sea-gulls, sea-shells, shrimps, and sands.
> Thanks for our renovated health we pour,
> May mussels, cockles, crowd upon the shore;
> Turbot and cod and periwinkle be
> Procured in plenty from the Irish Sea."

On the back of the green cover of Alsop's *History* is announced as "lately published, price 3d., printed upon tinted paper, with gilt edges, A Sketch of Southport in verse, to which is added a brief description of the place." I have not seen this gilt-edge threepenny booklet, but what appears to be a cheaper edition, price one penny, was also published. This is a tiny pamphlet, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches,

in a pink paper cover, consisting of twelve pages. The title-page reads :—

Southport | a noted watering place on the coast | of Lancashire | "A lovely spot, | For all that life can ask" | Southport | printed and sold by Wm. Alsop | bookseller and stationer.

The cover is lettered "A Sketch | of | Southport | Southport | Printed and Sold by William Alsop | Price One Penny."

The brief description is contained in two pages, and the rest consists of the "Lines on Southport," already noticed, together with the arms of Fleetwood and Hoghton, a table of distances from Southport, and the further verses on Southport which concluded the larger book.

Cocker's "History."

Seven years after Alsop's *Concise History* there appeared Cocker's *Compendious History*. The full title-page reads :—

A | Compendious | History | of | Southport | a | favourite and fashionable | Watering place, | in the | parish of North Meols, Lancashire. | Wigan : | R. Cocker, Market Place, | and | A. Cocker, bookseller, Neville-street, Southport. | 1839.

Cocker's *History* is a 12mo ($5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) book of 38 pages, printed at Wigan, with a stiff green paper cover lettered in the same manner as the title-page, except for the omission of the words "the parish of." It is divided into two chapters, dealing respectively with the rise and progress of Southport, and a general description of the town. It is, of course, based on former publications, and many of the old features appear. The preface, which is dated June 28, 1839, states that

"The object of the compiler has been to condense and give to the public, in a cheap form, what has been before published on the subject, with such additional information as to render the book a history of Southport up to the period of its publication."

To some extent the little book is an adaptation of Glazebrook, but some new authorities are drawn on, notably Sir George Head, who wrote an interesting description of Southport in his *Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England* (1835).

A long description of the new baths building[1] is given, with the rules and terms of admission. The old Victoria Baths provided a news-room, refreshment-room, and observatory, as well as the means to "immerse the body in water," and Rule 10 reads as follows:—

"For the gratification of persons desirous of seeing the fountains, &c., in full operation, the baths will be open for exhibition to the public every Wednesday afternoon, from two to six o'clock (during which time no bathing can be allowed), on the payment of 6d. for each person; and a select band will be in attendance. Visitors, by taking a bath, are entitled to admission to the conservatory and engine room, where they may take a glass of filtered sea-water free of charge."

The "observatory" in connection with the baths seems to have been a very select place indeed, for the regulations inform us that "chairs to sit on the promenade may be had at the pay-office for one penny each; and for sitting in the observatory during high water, or at any other time, at one shilling each."

In each new book on Southport we hear of improvements which have taken place in the town subsequent to the issue of the last guide, and by this means the shortcomings of the place are made known to us.

"The walking in the village," says Cocker, "has been much improved of late, and still further improvements are in progress. . . . In the sandhills the wayfarer usually sinks up to his ankles, except immediately after a smart shower of rain, in which single

[1] Pulled down to make way for the present building, which was erected in 1870-71.

instance the sand binds simultaneously, concedes free leave and licence to range over the tops of these mimic mountains to visit spots which only half-an-hour before were apparently all but inaccessible. It is really with extreme pleasure that treading upon a hardened surface one then explores recesses where nothing but the sky is to be seen, and which seems as wild and solitary as an Arabian desert."

Robinson's "History."

After Cocker's *Compendious History* there seems to have been an interval of nine years before another book on Southport made its appearance. Those nine years were, however, marked at their middle period by the birth of the *Southport Visiter*, which was founded in 1844. It is true that in 1846 George Wilkinson put forth his *Chronicles of Southport* (pieces reprinted from the *Visiter*), but this is not in any way a guide-book to or history of the town, and does not call for notice here.

In 1848 appeared Robinson's *Descriptive History*, a small octavo volume bound in red cloth, "printed by R. Johnson, Visiter Office, Lord's-street, Southport." The full title-page reads as follows :—

A | Descriptive History | of the | popular watering-place | of | Southport, | in the | parish of North Meols, | on the | western coast of Lancashire. | By Frank Robinson. | London : | Arthur Hall & Co., Paternoster-Row | 1848.

The preface is dated May 1848. The dedication reads: "To the Commissioners under the Southport Improvement Act, whose exertions for the perfection of Southport entitle them to the highest praise, this history of the scene of their labours is respectfully inscribed by the Author." The book consists of 124 pages, is divided into eight chapters, and contains nine plates.

There is more original matter in Robinson than in the last two books referred to. Yet the influence of Glazebrook is felt. Robinson's style is inclined

to the grand and heroic in places, though, as a rule, the writer keeps himself well in hand. His method of treatment follows the old lines. A description of the town, taking all the public buildings one by one, recreations and amusements, facilities for travelling, and an account of some places of interest in the neighbourhood, such as Halsall, Lydiate, Ormskirk, Lathom House, Burscough Priory, &c. A list of "resident officials" and a Directory are given in an appendix, and there is a list of plants supplied by Henry Aughton of Churchtown, which occupies thirteen pages.

The plates are (1) the Victoria Baths, (2) a south-west view of the beach, (3) north view of the beach, (4) Christ's Church, (5) Southport from the east, (6) baths and marine promenade from the sea, (7) St. Marie's Catholic Chapel, (8) Visiter Office, Lord-street, (9) the Lodge from high water.

Southport had made rapid progress since the days of Whittle and Alsop. The *cottages ornées* were giving place to more substantial dwellings.

"The ordinary cottage houses," says Robinson, "where the most respectable families in the county were content to reside are now totally eclipsed by houses and mansions fit for the reception of Majesty itself."

The progress of the town, he further tells us, had been "in a wholesale manner—by streets and not by single dwellings."

"Coronation-walk, Nevill-street, Eastbank-street, London-street, Seabank-road, Hill-street, Union-street, Bold-street, Chapel-street, Hoghton-street, Fleetwood-street,[1] and the Victoria Promenade and Manchester-road are not only formed, but many of them are completely built up; and other streets, crescents, and squares are either planned or suggested."

[1] The eastern end of Hoghton-street between Union-street and Manchester-road was then so called. It also extended a short distance beyond Manchester-road, the beginning of what is now Queen's-road.

Among the new buildings when Mr. Robinson wrote were the Victoria Hotel, which he describes as a "massive and superb building," and St. Marie's Church in Seabank-road. The Victoria Hotel of those days consisted, of course, only of the square block at the corner of Nevill-street. It was built in 1842. The original church of St. Marie, opened in 1840, and designed by Augustus Welby Pugin, was a very different building from that which we see to-day. The illustration shows a small building without aisles, with a west door, and a porch on the south side. There is also a lych gate to Seabank-road, and beyond the church are the sandhills and the sea.

Throughout Robinson's book the name of the main street is written Lords'-street, although the modern spelling is found in earlier writers. It would be interesting to know when the possessive plural was finally abandoned. The street is described even then as "one of the most splendid thoroughfares in the kingdom."

"The sea," says Mr. Robinson, "flows so far inland that it is of little consequence whether visitors arrive at spring or ebb tide."

And he repeats the story of the threatened inundation in these words:—

"The encroachments of the tide . . . and the drifting sand rendered it necessary to build a stone wall and form a slope to protect the town, which almost seemed threatened with inundation."

The sea, however, did retire to some distance at low water, for at this time Robinson tells us:—

"A project has been advertised for erecting a railway pier to extend to low water, where vessels might discharge passengers or goods, to be from them conveyed to the manufacturing districts. Whether this is practicable or not we do not pretend to say," continues our author, "but it is scarcely desirable. If a pier is erected as an additional promenade for the inhabitants and

visitors, and for their convenience when embarking on pleasure voyages, it will be warmly welcomed, and will, without doubt, prove profitable to those who undertake its construction."

A dozen years, however, were to elapse before a pier became a reality.

Those of us who remember the *Flying Dutchman* on the sands within comparatively recent years will be somewhat surprised to learn that this particular form of amusement was spoken of as a thing of the past in 1848.

"Various projects," writes Mr. Robinson, "have been announced, and some have been attempted, for converting the shore to some profitable account. A few years ago[1] a joint-stock company, principally boatmen of the town, had a kind of landboat built, which would carry a dozen persons at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and was intended to ply for hire; it was called *The Ariel*, in allusion to the high rate of speed obtained, and was so successful in every respect that a rival boat was built by another company, and called the *Flying Dutchman*. It was a wonder to many that these novel vehicles, which were in great demand, and would doubtless have proved profitable to the shareholders, were discontinued almost as soon as the experiment had been tried; but a collision with a bathing-machine having occurred, attended with some slight damage, it caused a verification of the old proverb, 'For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost.' For similar reasons the *Flying Dutchman* was discontinued, and the consequence was that the 'strange crafts' were allowed to become 'wrecks ashore.'"

The sport of sand-yachting was revived in 1852, and was very popular till the 'eighties, though it did not long survive the creation of the marine lakes and park.

Mr. Robinson tells also of a projected railway along the sands to Liverpool.

"A short time ago," he writes, "a private individual took some trouble and incurred some expense in testing the capabilities of the shore for the transit of locomotive engines and carriages between Southport and Liverpool: the consent of the

[1] In 1842; *vide* Bland's *Annals of Southport*.

landowners was obtained: a survey was made, which was extremely favourable; and, notwithstanding there appeared to be all the elements of success, the project failed for want of support."[1]

The communication with Lytham was in those days more constant than now. During the season, says Robinson, "a number of boats leave Southport daily for Lytham," while the trip to Blackpool appears to have been only occasional. "At every tide, even at midnight, the boats take passengers for a sail within a mile or two of the shore."

When Mr. Robinson gets beyond the streets of the town and the influence of his fellow-beings, his soul begins to soar, and Nature prompts him to follow the example of his predecessors in his description of her works.

"The sandhills," he exclaims, "are the most kaleidoscope-like fantastic things that can be well imagined, assuming the majesty of mountains one day and on the next dwindling to mole-hills: they are like 'the mountains that skipped like rams, and the hills like lambs of the flock' mentioned in Holy Writ."

And he speaks of Flora decking the fields and hills round Southport with the most beautiful of her acceptable gifts.

Finally, when he has come to an end of his description of the town, he turns upon the reader and exclaims:—

"Reader, have you ever been to Southport? Perhaps not; and if so you have missed a treat. If you are charmed with viewing the wild and majestic—if you would see Nature in her rudest, and also her finest, forms—if you would retire from the bustle and turmoil of town life—visit Southport, and if you are possessed of a competency stay and dwell thereat."

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[1] The line between Southport and Waterloo, however, was opened in this very year (1848). The first sod was cut on March 24, and trains began to run on July 31. The extension to Liverpool was made in 1850.

J. S.'s "Guide."

The year after the publication of Robinson's *Descriptive History* there appeared J. S.'s *Guide*. The title-page reads:—

A | Guide to Southport | and the | surrounding neighbourhood and parish; | together with | a sketch of its origin, rise, progress, and present | improvements: | including many original anecdotes and traits of | character, circumstances, and scenery, never | before published. | By J. S., formerly of Southport. | Liverpool: | Printed and Published by G. J. Poore, 42, Castle Street, | and sold by all booksellers.

The book is $6\frac{2}{3}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and consists of 54 pages, in a cloth cover and paper label lettered "Southport, 1849." As a frontispiece there is a folding plan of the town on thin paper. The dedication, dated "Liverpool, June 1st, 1849," is, like that of Robinson, to the Commissioners, and the work is divided into seven chapters and a directory. A description of the town and its approaches takes up the first four chapters, and then follows a sketch of the "Origin, Rise, Progress, and present Improvements of Southport."

J. S. tells us that, "thinking it more creditable to be a tolerable original than a good copyist," he has "eschewed reading any other guide to, or history of Southport, for fifteen years," and has therefore "depended upon his own practical resources and observations for producing a cheap and useful 'guide to Southport.'"

This gives the key-note of the book. It is more original than those we have just been discussing, being neither a compression nor an amplification of previous writings. He even goes so far as to omit certain too-well-known stories, such as the naming of Southport by Dr. Barton, as they can be read elsewhere and are universally known. In his dedication he tells the Commissioners that,

"Having, for several years, contemplated the Publication of a book of this description, I have seized upon the epoch of your Railway prosperity for its issue. . . . Fondly attached, in heart and feeling, to your charming Town, as well as to the inhabitants of the whole Parish, I have endeavoured to depict its merits and scenery in as simple and heartfelt a style as my humble ability was capable of performing."

Having thus told us what to expect, he begins his book in the following simple and heartfelt fashion :—

"In the dawning forth of Southport—its bathing days, when it was barely swathed by the fragile, wreck-material built edifice of accommodation, then styled 'the Duke's Folly'; when its chief frequenters, o'er the rugged stony road to Ormskirk, thence by the half-sloughy, half-sandy narrow lanes through Scarisbrick, came mainly from the emporium of 'Black Diamonds' known by the comparatively undeserved name of 'Sooty Wigan,' in gig, or heavy coach, or cart, with unwieldy packages and trunks of provisions and prepared viands, raised pies and pasties, and cold meat,—little did the original frequenters, or their cramply-circumstanced host of that day, or the aboriginal fishermen who gave up their humble pallet and table for the line of the eager panting bathers who then intuitively placed a true value upon saline ablutions—ever imagine that, in less than sixty years from that period of progressing cleanliness and health, the present beautiful vista of more than a mile in length, abounding with tasteful villas, lofty mansions, elegant and spacious Hotels, extensive and variedly compact public Baths, and innumerable houses for accommodation of every class and number of frequenters, would now stand forth in all the elegance of architectural display, verdant and fragrant scenery, and every possible attraction. . . ."

We hold our breath and ask when is there to be a full stop. But it is not yet. The sentence goes on for nine more lines, but we will leave it as it stands, and confess that we never read "heartfelt and simple" language such as this before.

His language, however, utterly fails him when he tries to sum up the attractions of Southport, and instead of a gorgeous peroration such as Glazebrook indulged in, he can only conclude with—

"Southport . . . must be seen to be duly and fully appreciated; language is inadequate to that task; at least, any we are at present in possession of."

J. S., like Robinson, always writes Lords'-street, though in the plan accompanying the volume the name is printed Lord-street.

Dr. Barron's "Handbook."

One might almost say that J. S.'s *Guide* brings to an end the catalogue of "old" books on Southport. With the name of Dr. Barron we seem to step at once into our own time. Yet Dr. Barron's book was published but nine years after J. S.'s. The ten years, however, between 1845 and 1858 made a period in Southport's history as well as in that of England and Europe. The middle of the century is passed; the world is modernised. And so in Dr. Barron's volume all those little conceits and grandiloquent mannerisms of language that make these early books on Southport so amusing are entirely absent. Dr. Barron wrote, as he lived and moved, in a quiet and dignified manner. His book is the work of a medical man, and as such cannot be criticised by an outsider. Whether, however, all the writer's opinions on Southport as a residence in health and disease still hold good is another matter. The vast increase of vegetation in the town and the continual presence of a sheet of water on the foreshore can scarcely but have had some influence on the atmosphere. Dr. Barron says:—

> "The writer remembers a gentleman once remarking to him that it was well for Southport there were no trees or luxuriant vegetation, as they would militate against its purity of atmosphere. In this the writer fully concurs."

Forty years have seen a great change in this respect, and it would be interesting to have the opinion of an unprejudiced medical man as to whether the Southport atmosphere has been materially affected.

The title-page of Dr. Barron's book reads:—

Southport | as a | Residence in Health and Disease. | By G. B. Barron, surgeon. | Surgeon to the Southport Hospital, North Meols Local | Dispensary, etc., author of a monograph on the | external use of chloroform in neuralgia | and tic-douloureux; observations | on cholera, etc., etc., etc. | Southport: | printed and published by Robert Johnson, Visiter office, Lord-St. | London: Arthur Hall & Co. | Manchester: Kelly, Market-St. Liverpool: Walmsley, Lord-St. | 1858.

It is an octavo volume (8 inches by 5 inches) of vii+178 pages, and comprises four chapters and a set of weather tables. The preface is dated "Southport, September 1858." The first chapter deals with the history and description of the town. Chapter II. treats of the atmosphere and its effects on the body. Chapter III. considers the climate of Southport, and Chapter IV. treats of Southport as a residence in disease.

"The object the writer has in view," says Dr. Barron, "is to refer to the peculiar character of the atmosphere or climate of Southport in its bearing or influence in health and disease."

Dr. Barron's description of the town is purposely short and free from detail. That this is so was to some extent due to the writer's knowledge of the forthcoming work of Dr. M'Nicoll. He states that he is aware "that a work is already in the press, ably treating of, and entering minutely into, all the details connected with the history, rise, and progress of the place."

He gives, however, an account of the origin of the name Southport which is new, and it is difficult to conceive how he ever came to entertain it.

"A party of congenial spirits," he writes, "at a gentleman's house (about the first built) making merry over their cups, and rendered facetious by the generous wine they were imbibing, determining to perpetuate their appreciation of the delightful atmosphere after a manner suitable to their conviviality, proceeded to name the place by dashing a bottle of port wine on the spot, decreeing then, from that time forth and for evermore, the place should be named 'South Port.' Why or how the term 'South' was added to that of 'Port' there appears to be no sufficiently clear evidence."

If this means anything, it means that the second syllable in the name of the town is derived from a bottle of port wine. But what evidence is there for Dr. Barron's extraordinary derivation of the name? It is not necessary to retell the tale of the *port* or the mouth of the little river Nile which was *south* of Churchtown, yet Dr. Barron's version sometimes gets copied and repeated.

Dr. M'Nicoll's "Handbook."

Although Dr. M'Nicoll's Handbook was not published till 1859 the greater portion of it, as he tells us in his preface, had been in print two years. "It was written," he says, "as my contribution to a general guide to the place, which the publisher had intended to issue, in anticipation of the increased demand for information which the great gathering at Manchester in 1857[1] was expected to produce. The rebuilding of his premises led to the postponement of his scheme for a year, and the sheets already printed were put aside till the confusion and bustle of building had passed away."

The title-page of Dr. M'Nicoll's book reads as follows :—

"*Handbook for Southport,* | *Medical and General,* | *with* | *copious notices of the natural history of the district.* | *By David H. M'Nicoll, M.D., Fellow of the Ethnological Society; Physician to the Southport* | *Sea-Bathing Infirmary.* | [*Block of Lord-street*] *London:* | *Arthur Hall and Co.;* | *Liverpool; Edward Howell;* | *Southport: R. Johnson.* | 1859."

The book is an octavo volume (7 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) of vi and 176 pages, bound in cloth gilt. It has three coloured plates, representing respectively the flowering plants, birds, and reptiles of Southport. The preface is dated, "South Lawn, Southport,

[1] The Art Treasures' Exhibition.

June 21, 1859," and the book is printed by R. Johnson, Visiter Office, Lord-street.

Dr. M'Nicoll's Handbook is pretty well known, owing to its having passed through three editions. Copies of the third (1883) edition are not difficult to obtain, but the first edition is comparatively scarce, as, indeed, is the second. There are some points of difference between the first and second editions, while between the second and third there are very many. The third edition is, in fact, almost a new work; but as its date is so late it does not concern us very much in discussing old books on Southport.

Dr. M'Nicoll's book falls into four unequal divisions. Of his twelve chapters one is devoted to a history of the origin and growth of Southport, four to climate and health, six to natural history, and one to the country round Southport.

It is hardly necessary to quote from Dr. M'Nicoll's book. I shall be content to point out the differences between the first and second editions, remarking only that the writer is hardly more exhaustive in his account of the origin and growth of Southport than Dr. Barron himself. He certainly does not enter minutely into details. As to the name of the town, he merely states that it was

> "given by Mr. Barton, a retired surgeon from Ormskirk, and one of the earliest admirers of the place, at the entertainment given by Mr. Sutton on occasion of the opening of his house."

The second edition of the Handbook was published in 1861. The title-page is slightly different from that of 1859. The view of Lord-street has disappeared. The author's qualifications are now given as "Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the Southport Sea-Bathing Infirmary." The name of John Churchill, 11 New Burlington Street, London, alone appears

as publisher, though the volume is printed by Johnson & Green, Visiter Office, and "Handbook for Southport" becomes "A Handbook for Southport."[1] The coloured plates of birds and reptiles do not appear in the second edition, the only illustration being the coloured frontispiece depicting four of the flowering plants of the district. The colouring being by hand naturally varies a little, but a careful examination of the two frontispieces discloses other differences. The numbers attached to the plants are differently placed, and the lettering at the bottom is not exactly the same.

The second edition shows a good many additions to the text, and a couple of paragraphs dealing with the geographical position of Southport, and the meaning of the word "Meols," are prefixed to the first chapter. Paragraphs dealing with the new pier and the lifeboat are also introduced.

Throughout the book additional poetical quotations find place, though why the lines beginning "There is a tongue in every leaf" should be tacked on at the end of the chapter on reptiles I have not been able to comprehend.

The chief difference, however, in the editions of 1859 and 1861 lies in the increased space in the latter devoted to natural history. The second edition consists of 220 pages as against 176 in the first. The chapters dealing with climate and health remain the same, but the difference in the disposition of the natural history section will be seen at a glance from the following tables :—

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[1] The new title-page reads :—
"*A* | *Handbook for Southport*, | *Medical and General*, | *with* | *copious notices of the natural history of the District*, | *By David H. M'Nicoll, M.D.*, | *Member of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician to the Southport Sea-Bathing Infirmary* | *Second Edition.* | *London :* | *John Churchill*, 11 *New Burlington Street* | *MDCCCLXI.*

1st Edition.		*2nd Edition.*	
CHAP.		CHAP.	
VI.	Mammalia.	VI.	Mammalia.
VII.	Birds.	VII.	Birds.
VIII.	Plants.	VIII.	Reptiles and Amphibia.
IX.	Reptiles.	IX.	Arachnida and Crustacea.
X.	Shells.	X.	Mollusca.
XI.	Zoophytes (with a List of Foraminifera).	XI.	Zoophytes.
		XII.	Foraminifera.
		XIII.	Flowering Plants.
		XV.	Cryptogamic Plants.

A printer's error is apparently responsible for there being no Chapter XIV. in the later edition, and on page 109 of the first edition an error occurs in the title at the top of the page, "Birds" being printed instead of "Plants." It is rather disconcerting on opening the book at this page to find under the heading "Birds of Southport" that the sea milkwort and the whorled knotgrass are included.

The last chapter, which is entitled "Suggestions for Excursions," and was the work of Mr. J. A. Robinson, is the same in both editions. It seems curious to us nowadays to find Fleetwood suggested as a place of excursion for visitors from Southport.

Two years divided the first and second edition of Dr. M'Nicoll's book. Twenty-two years separate the second from the third. Dr. M'Nicoll himself had died in 1868, and it is probable that the work would not have been reissued at all but for the visit of the British Association to Southport in 1883. This third edition is edited by Dr. Edward Day M'Nicoll, and bears his name only on the title-page. It contains no coloured plates, but as a frontispiece there is a pen and ink drawing of the Municipal Buildings by Mr. T. Greenhalgh. In his preface Dr. E. D. M'Nicoll says:—

"That no work dealing with the same subject has equalled my father's in scope and completeness has been freely admitted. To obtain a copy—although frequent attempts to do so have been made by the public—has for many years been impossible. . . .

Although the form of the work remains the same it is hoped that in substance it may lay some claim to be considered much improved. The remarkable, almost unexampled, progress and development of Southport during the last twenty years has called for a total recasting and rewriting of much that the former editions contained."

But the third edition of the *Handbook for Southport* is not yet an old book, and we can, therefore, take leave of it without an examination of its contents.

Wilkinson's "Chronicles," and "Lights Along the Line."

Two other books remain for our notice, neither of them warranting, however, a detailed description, if indeed more than a passing mention. Wilkinson's *Chronicles of Southport* is meant to be a humorous publication, but it is the kind of fun which ought never to be preserved between the covers of a book. It is poor stuff at best, and is of interest only as it has bearing on Southport—the Southport of more than half a century ago. Another facetious little production is called *Lights Along the Line*, the line in question being that between Liverpool and Southport.

The title-page of Wilkinson's book explains the contents:—

Chronicles | *of* | *Southport* | *in* 1845, | *with a variety of other* | *miscellaneous pieces*, | *written expressly for* | "*The Southport Visiter*" | *by George Wilkinson.* | *Southport:* | *printed and published at the Visiter Office* | 1846.

The book consists of 164 pages, and is bound in cloth. Its contents include "Poetical Essays," "Memorials of Medicals," "The Ladies' Club," "Mushroom Cottage: A Village Tale," and an "Epitome of the Village News." This last is a series of eleven letters between July and September

1845. The whole point of the book seems to be to make fun of an erection styled the "Ionic Pillar," that apparently then stood at the junction of Nevill-street and Lord-street. But it is difficult for us at this length of time to appreciate the jokes with which Mr. Wilkinson regaled his readers.

The copies of *Lights Along the Line* to which I have had access are styled "a new and enlarged edition," and are dated 1855. Whether the book appeared originally before that year I do not know. It is a small (6 inches by 4 inches) publication, the price of which was one shilling, consisting of 60 pages, covered with stiff paper boards, and illustrated. The character of the book will be seen from its title-page :—

Lights along the Line | *a Geographical and Topographical Description* | *of the Salubrious* | *City of Southport*, | *its Literature and its Art :* | *with* | *geological, historical, and metaphorical* | *Pencillings* | *by the Way.* | *A new and enlarged edition* | *with Illustrations by* | *M. P. G.* | *By Yrneh Koorbezarg*, | *Hon. Mem. A.S.S.M.E. Liverpool :* | *Edward Howell, publisher, Church Street* | 1855.

On the cover the title is "Lights Along the Line, by Yrneh Koorbezarg. With eleven humorous illustrations." The illustrations are poor enough drawings of Southport belles, Southport swells, and other supposed local characters.

The author would appear to be Henry Grazebrook, if we adopt the simple device of spelling his name backwards, and here is a specimen of his humour :—

"The City is appropriately called Southport from its being situated in the north-west of England. . . . It is also a seaport; flat-bottomed vessels of two tons burden and under may approach the City at high water: frigates and ships of war cannot venture within miles of the beach, which circumstance is of vast importance—this great port being impregnable by sea."

Fun like this, when prolonged, becomes wearisome, and to read through *Lights Along the Line* at a sitting is a somewhat tedious business.

With these rather feeble jest books our catalogue of old Southport books is brought to an end. To turn over their pages has not been altogether a profitless or unpleasurable pastime. Ofttimes it has caused merriment, but this when merriment was least intended; and in putting these old volumes back upon the shelf we may ask ourselves whether the reputed wisdom of one age is not often the sport of the next, and whether the laughter of a day, when preserved for another generation, is not, like much study, a weariness to the flesh.[1]

[1] Since 1867 many guide-books to Southport have been published, a list of which would prove more lengthy than interesting. Two books of more permanent value, however, belong to this later period—Mr. E. Bland's *Annals of Southport* (1887) and the British Association *Handbook* of 1903. The former, described as a "chronological history of North Meols, A.D. 1086 to 1886," is a very useful work, the title of which explains itself. A second edition, revised and extended down to the end of 1902, was issued in 1903. The British Association *Handbook* was prepared for the second meeting of the Association in Southport, the contributions in the various sections of Natural History being obtained through the agency of the Southport Society of Natural Science, the editors being Dr. G. W. Chaster, Harold Brodrick, M.A., G. E. Johnson, M.A., and F. H. Cheetham. On the principle that the greater includes the less, Mr. Farrer's *History of the Parish of North Meols* (1903) should also be mentioned, though very slight reference is made in it to the modern town of Southport.

THREE TOUCHES OF A LANCASHIRE PARISH WITH NATIONAL HISTORY

By Rev. G. F. Wills

Read 10th November 1908

I CRAVE the indulgence of the members of this Society for one who has had no training in historical research, but who for the last twenty years has been studying the architectural puzzles of the Church in which it is his privilege to serve, and from that study has been led to enter the wider field of its historical associations.

The Lancashire parish is Up-Holland. The three points of contact with the national history are—

1. The Rebellion of Thomas of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II.
2. The Dissolution of the Monasteries.
3. The Great Rebellion.

Up-Holland (the prefix, I suppose, to distinguish it from Down-Holland in the parish of Halsall) is a village four miles west of Wigan. The parish, which consists of the township of Up-Holland and parts of the townships of Orrell, Billinge, and Winstanley, had a population of 7250 at the census of 1901. The village, with its church, stands on the eastern slope of the range of hills which runs north and south from Ashurst Beacon to Billinge Beacon. Evidences of the antiquity of the place abound everywhere, beginning at the venerable pile,

UP-HOLLAND CHURCH, FROM THE NORTH-WEST

which is the glory of the inhabitants, and which some one seems to have attempted to make even more aged by cutting an inscription with the bogus date 1075 in the nave walk. Close at hand is the old Manor Court-House, built in 1663, having the Eagle and Child sculptured on the front and the Legs of Man on the back. The names of the taverns also tell of bygone days, whether it be The Eagle and Child, The Legs of Man, or The White Lion, which one needs not hazard much in guessing to be a Lion rampant gardant argent, a charge in the armorial bearings of the Hollands, and with the addition of a bend gules with three keys wards upwards or, those of the priory of Holland.[1] The last-named inn stands at the Church gate.

Two Hollands are mentioned in the Doomsday Book.

(1) "Stenulf held Holland. There are 2 carucates of land worth 64 pence."
(2) "Two Thanes held 6 bovates of land at Holand. The value was two shillings."[2]

In the collation made by Beamont, notes to Gregson, ed. i. 1869, the former is said to be "Down-holland."

As regards the *name* Holland, Mr. Brierley tells me that Harrison, in his scholarly book on Liverpool Place-Names, suggests (and gives authority) Holland = Holtland, that is, Woodland.

I

The Rebellion of Thomas of Lancaster

But Up-Holland historically means the Priory and the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, and it is

[1] Dugdale, from Edmondson's *Heraldry*.
[2] Harrison reverses 1 and 2, with Baines.

to the founder of the Priory that the place is indebted for its first touch with the national history, *i.e.* with the Rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.

The general run of events between Magna Charta and the Wars of the Roses is familiar to even casual readers of English history, and is well set forth by J. R. Green; but when one comes to dip into the ancient chronicles, from which all histories of this period are compiled, one wishes to be a Stanley Weyman, for the story of Thomas of Lancaster is rich enough in romantic and tragic interest to ensure the immediate success of a well-written romance founded on it.

Among these romantic passages I may mention the story of Alice de Lacy, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Lincoln, Thomas's wife, betrothed to him at nine years of age.

The story, which would satisfy even the readers of a modern naturalistic novel, is told by Thomas of Walsingham,[1] and may be found in the volume of the St. Albans Chronicles and Annals issued by the Rolls Office. It is quoted by Sir Peter Leycester, p. 275.

Johannes de Trokelow (*Annals*, p. 65, Rolls Publications) is the authority for the account of a tournament held at the castle of Piers de Gaveston at Wallingford, at which Piers defeated all comers, including Thomas of Lancaster, the Earls of Pembroke and Hereford, and John Warren, and thus drove home the hatred which was to be his ruin. On the pages 70–74 will be found an account of the rise and nobility of Thomas of Lancaster, which seems to be the basis of what is found in most of the county histories which deal with the story of the House of Lancaster.

Next we have a touch of comedy recorded in the Chron. de Lanercost concerning Thomas, who, after

[1] "Thomas of Walsingham," vol. i. p. 148, Rolls Series.

succeeding to the Earldom of Lincoln and to the vast estates attached to it on the death of his father-in-law, went north to do homage for them to the King. Edward II. was at Berwick, attended by Gaveston, whose presence must have disturbed Thomas's temper, for he refused to do homage, on the ground that Berwick was not within the realm. His cousin, however, humoured him by going a few miles over the border to Haggerston, where Thomas did homage, but still refused to recognise the presence of Piers.

More interesting still and fraught with tragic consequences to Thomas is the account given in the "Dictionary of National Biography," *s.v.* Thomas of Lancaster, quoting from the monk of Malmesbury, of the sequel to the capture of Gaveston at Scarborough. It is said that Gaveston had a pretty faculty for investing his friends and enemies with nick-names, and had fitted the three leaders of the movement against him with such: Thomas was "The Actor," Pembroke "Joseph the Jew," and Warwick "The Black Dog." Warwick had vowed that he should feel the "Black Dog's" teeth, and now he found his opportunity.[1] Pembroke set out with Gaveston in his charge to take him to London for trial, but at Deddinton, sixteen miles north of Oxford, Warwick surprised Pembroke, kidnapped Gaveston, and took him to Warwick, and in a day or two Piers was beheaded on Blacklow Hill in Thomas's lands,[2] with full consent of Lancaster and Hereford. Thomas took full responsibility for his death by having him beheaded on his own land. Whereby Thomas made the King hate him worse than before, and turned his old friend and ally, Pembroke, into his bitterest enemy.

[1] Thos. of Walsingham, *Historia*, vol. i. p. 115: "Dictionary of National Biography," p. 149, as above.
[2] Trokelowe, p. 76.

One can almost say that his own downfall may be traced to this incident.

The death of Piers de Gaveston did not long leave the King without a henchman in the struggle with the Barons. The De Spencers now appear on the scene.

The Barons, with Lancaster at their head, were able to force Edward to banish them from the realm in 1320. The sequel is thus recounted by Mr. Shaw in his "History of Staffordshire," *s.v.* Burton-on-Trent and Tutbury :—

"14 Edward II.—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was at the head of a formidable insurrection against that King, but not long after the tide turned the other way, for the year following the King, raising a powerful army, divers of this Earl's confederates deserted his cause, but those who stood firm marched with him first to Gloucester, and thence to Burton-on-Trent, and so to his castle at Tutbury (about four miles distant), doing much spoil to the country in their passage. In which journey, having with him a certain knight called Sir Robert de Holland, whom he had taken out of his buttery and preferred to 2000 marks per annum, he sent him into Lancashire to bring up 500 men out of those parts, instead of which he conducted them to the King, who, thus having notice of his enemy's motions, pursued them with all his power. First marching down to Coventry and thence to Lichfield, where on the morrow of St. Chad's Day (March 2nd) the two Spencers came to him with all their strength ; which so alarmed the Earl, that on the 6th of March he placed foot on each side the bridge at Burton, to hinder the King's passage over Trent. Whereupon he was constrained to ford the river at Walton (about three miles above) ; which, being made known to this Earl, he drew out his men (from Tutbury Castle) expecting aid from the before

specified Sir Robert de Holland and others who had promised their help, and when he saw they failed him fled northwards. Upon which the King, coming to Tutbury, sealed a Commission (bearing the date 11th of March) to Edmund, Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., and John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, requiring them to arrest him and all his party. So that soon after he was taken and beheaded at Pontefract.[1]

This family of Holland, I suppose, then held it of the Earl of Lancaster, for Dugdale says the last-mentioned Robert[2] was seised in fee of this manor the 29th and 33rd of Edward III.; and that Thomas Holland, his brother, being Earl of Kent in right of his wife, died seised thereof the thirty-fifth of the same reign.

Dugdale refers to the Chronicle of Henry de Knighton, which has been lately issued in the Rolls Series. This is Knighton's *Chronica de eventibus historiæ Anglicanæ scriptores* in Twysden's book, published in 1652. This was a year or two before Dugdale published his *Baronage*, and it is, I think, the fountain from which springs all we have of the history in detail of the latter days of Robert de Holland.

Dugdale refers to him for information as to Robert's death thus: "Taken in a wood near Henley Park (towards Windsore), he was beheaded on the nones of October, and his head sent to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, then in Waltham Cross, in com. Essex,

[1] Shaw, *s.v. Yoxall*, fol. 95. "Dugdale says that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, forfeited his manor by rebelling against Edward II., who gave it to Robert Holland, his secretary. But I find it elsewhere recorded that the said Earl himself granted it to Sir Edward Holland, Kt., and Maud his wife, and her heirs (9 Edward II.), which was confirmed by a Charter of Inspex. 13, of the same reign, and this agrees with Erdeswick. And by an inquisition, taken after the death of Thomas (1 Edward III.), it appears that he died seised of the manor and its hamlets."

[2] This is obviously wrong, as Robert was beheaded in 2 Edward III. The Robert here referred to was his son.

by one Sir Thomas Wyther, a knight, and some private friends."

There is also a note in Dugdale that "this Robert[1] was a great benefactor to the Gray Friars, at Preston, in com. Lanc., and also founded, &c." This is referred to, Leland, *Itinerary*.

Since writing the above I have found in the *Annales Paulini*, Rolls Series, Chronicles (Edward I., Edward II.), edited by Bishop Stubbs, vol. i. p. 342, a description of the death of Robert.

The following is a translation :—

> "1328. About the same time in the ides of October, Lord Robert de Holande, a soldier made and maintained by Lord Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards his betrayer, when he attempted to escape from the Castle of Berkhampstede, towards London, he was beheaded hard by the gate of Brockamwode in the Parish of Harwe[2] [Harrow?] by G. Wyther, a soldier, and by his followers. Indeed, his head was presented to Lord Henry, Earl of Lancaster, brother of the aforesaid Thomas. For this same Robert with his army had devastated the land and castles of the aforesaid Earl everywhere, and had done much evil to many people daily."

On pp. 343 and 344 it is recounted how Henry came to London after this, and there, in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, had met the Earl Marshal of England, with whom he had been at variance about the death of Robert, and had there made friends with him.

Maud, his widow, lived on and held the Lancashire portion of her husband's estates, as may be seen in the post-mortem inquiry held on her death, when they passed to Robert, her eldest son.

[1] Tanner in his *Notitia* states that Robert had a licence (1 Edward II.) to fortify his mansion at Holland. Quoted by Gregson, fol. 98.

[2] "Henley" in Dugdale. This may be an error in transcription on Dugdale's part.

II

The Dissolution of The Monasteries

The records concerning Holland Priory at the time of the dissolution are few and scanty. I have somewhere read that the monks at Holland did not get much sympathy from the inhabitants, and contrasting their unpopularity with the popularity of the monks at Burscough.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, fol. 411, Num. III., quoting from the Valor Ecc. Transcript of a return in the Firstfruits Office, 26 Henry VIII., it is stated that the total value of the revenue of the house was £61, 3s. 4d. Clear income, £53, 3s. 4d.

This return shows that the Prior and Convent then held tithes of the Rectory of Childwall, in com. Lanc., and of Whytewyke (Whitwick), in the county of Leicester. The value of the former is given as £38, 13s. 4d.

Raine's *Chantries*, Chetham Soc., vol. i. pp. 98, 99, gives two instances of presentations to the Rectory of Childwall by the Prior and Convent of Holland, and others may be found in the account of Childwall in the Victoria *History of Lancashire.*

Continuing the record in Dugdale we find the following details :—

Reprisals.—	£	s.	d.
Pension to Lichfield Cathedral . . .	2	0	0
do. Shene Charterhouse . . .	1	6	8
	£3	6	8

Sinodals and Procurations :—	£	s.	d.
Wardens of Whitwick	1	0	0
Archdn. of Chester	1	0	0
	£2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Fees to Wm. Cheydok (Chadwick):—			
Bailiff of Childwall	2	0	0
Fees to Arnulph Lathum:—			
Bailiff of Markeland in Garston . . .		13	4
Total Reprisals . .	£2	13	4

This is a record of the sale of the property of the Priory in Holland, Orrell, Wigan, and Markeland, of the annual rent of £18, 11s. 2d. per annum. Clear of tythe, £16, 14s. o½d. There follows a

"Memord. that the churche of the seyd late monast'y, wt. the steple and bells, and a chamber at the west ende of the seyd church, wt. a garden to the same adjoynyng, and also the church yarde there, bene res've and appoynted to stande, remayne and contynue undessolved and unarented to th'use, easement and cõmodytie of the tenn̄ts and inn̄itaunts of Hollande and other places and hamletts thereabowtts adjoynyng, being distaunt from theyr hede pyshe churches too, thre, or foure myles and some more whiche do use there to bery corpses of the seyd hamletts and townes, whiche in the wynter season, and other tempestyus times of the yere, by reason of greate aboundance of waters, can not convenyently convey ner cary the seyd corpses to theyr pyshe churches to be buryed, as was declared by the seyd inhatan̄nts before the ryght honorables Edwarde Erle of Derby and Robert Erle of Sussex, the kyngs late levetenaunts in thes . . ., in the month of M'che, in annõ 28th reg̃. Henrici VIII.

"Item the pmysses is pcell of the possessyons of the late monast'y of Hollande as is above seyde, and is in distaunce from the kyngs castell of Halton 15th or 16th myles, and is pcell of no maner or man's excedyng the yerely value of £40, to the knowledge of the seyd audytor nor the kynge maiestie hath no other lands in the townes and placs above seyd belongyng to the seyd late pryory of Hollande to the knowledge of the seyd audytor except it be wasts or cõmens occupyed by the tennts of the p'mysses, and whereof the kyng hath no other pfett at this p'sent to the knowledge of the seyd audytor. What fynes or incumbe hath bene payed for the p'mysses the seyd audytor knoweth not."

Then the value of the property is given, at which value it was sold to John Holcrofte, Esq.

"The scite," &c., "ys of the yerely valowe of £18, 11s. 2d., whereof deducted for the xth, £1, 17s. 1½d., and so re-

INTERIOR OF UP-HOLLAND CHURCH, LOOKING EAST

mayneth clere £16, 14s. 0½d., whiche rated at xxti yeres pchace £334, os. 10d. Added therto for the woods, £10, 12s., and so the hole some ys £344, 12s. 10d., whereof in hand £200, and at Crsstm̄s next the reest £144, 12s. 10d.

"The teanure and service."

In "Inventories of Goods in Churches and Chapels of Lancashire, 1552," Bailey, Chetham Soc., vol. cxiii., we find the following :—

"P. 75.—Wigan Church cum Holland Chapell and Billynge. Item, at Holland Chapell ii bells, a Chalice and i olde vestem̄et.

"*Note at foot.*—Incrmt. Mem. That there is encresse of twoo belle-one chalice and i old vestem̄et at Holland Chapell never put in any Inventorie heretofoare.

"P. 77. *Note of Editor.*—Harl. MS. 604 (fol. 91), being 'the Brevyate of the brieff certificat yppon the new survey of the Religiouse houses within the Countie Palatyne of Lancastr. given to the kings highnes by Acte of P : lyment. And within the case of Dissolution,' of which the date seems to be about February 1538–9 (these lesser monasteries were given to the king about three years earlier, when a survey hinted at here as the old survey was taken), the following particulars are given of Holland Monastery in Wigan Parish. Peter Prescote being Prior.

The first value	£54	11	4
The Second value	78	12	9
Bells, lede and goods	132	2	8
Wodds to be solde	40	0	0
Debts owynge by the house	18	18	10

Religiouse p'sons v. Serv'nts and others havynge livings there xxviz.

Th'offer for the Redemo'on of the seyd house to be paid at . . . days, £CCL iiiis. £250, 4s."

The Priory lands may still be identified; they are tithe free. The Records of Wigan Parish Church show that Holland Chapel became a Chapel-of-Ease to Wigan at this time.

III

The Great Rebellion

The following is an extract from the Diary of Adam Martindale (1641), Chetham Society:—

"I inquired after a school. St. Helens was then newly disposed of, but Holland and Rainforth were both vacant. I took Holland for the liker place, there being a prettie churche-towne, and a great number of freeholders and considerable yeomen in the neighbourhood. I was there subject to many great inconveniences.

"I. By the discouragements that many lay under to send their children in those dayes of constant alarmes.

"II. By the uncomfortable (*sic*) of my habitation in a publick-house, to which many papists and drunkards did frequently resort.

"III. By the disturbance given us by the soldiers often quartering among us, to the depriving us of our beds and chambers.

"IV. By the suspicion I lay under of being a Roundhead because my brother was gone to Bolton, and my father plundered upon it, and I could not clear myself from it by swearing and debaucherie, but would have beene quiet, and meddled on no side: (for these reasons, I say), I left the place when I had been there not much above a quarter of a yeare."

I have a most interesting document, the title-page of which reads as follows:—

An Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament for the dividing of the Church of Holland in the County of Lancaster

with the precincts thereof from the rest of the Parish of Wigan: and making it a distinct Church and Parish of itselfe.

Jo. Brown, Cler Parliamentorum.
Hen. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

London:

Printed for Edvvard Husbands Printer to the Honourable House of Commons, 1646.

The text of the Ordinance of Parliament is here given :—

"*Die Jovis*, 28° September 1643.—WHEREAS a Bill hath passed the House of Commons, and is now in the House of Peers (whereunto the King's Royal assent in these times of distraction cannot be had), for the making the Chapel of Holland, in the County of Lancaster, with the precincts thereof, into a distinct parish, and to be divided from the rest of the parish of Wigan : and whereas, in the said Bill, it is declared, That the said parish of Wigan is very spacious and populous, and the profits belonging to the said Rectory of Wigan is very great, and that the inhabitants within the precincts of Holland do live far distant from the said Parish Church of Wigan (some of them near six miles) so as they cannot possibly receive the benefit thereof : and although all parochial duties be necessarily exercised at the said chapel of Holland, yet there is no maintenance at all for a preaching Minister belonging to it : whereas now the whole profits of the said Rectory of Wigan is taken and seized by virtue of this Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament for the sequestering of delinquents' estates, and the Committee for sequestration have no power by the said Ordinance to distribute or dispose any of the profits belonging to the said parish Church of Wigan unto any Church or Chapel within the said parish, and the people (by reason of these sad distractions) are utterly unable to maintain a minister at their own charge : THEREFORE for the providing of fit maintenance for a preaching Minister at the said Church or Chapel of Holland, and for the ease of the inhabitants of the said Chapelry, according to the provisions of the said Bill : The LORDS and COMMONS assembled in Parliament do hereby order and ordain that Mr. Richard Whittfeild, a Godly, learned, and orthodox Divine (now Minister of the said Church or Chapel of Holland), and the Ministers of the place successively, shall have, hold, receive and take, all the tithes lands, rents, duties and profits whatsoever, within the ancient precincts of the said Chapelry of Holland : that is to say, the yearly rent of nineteen marks antiently paid for the corn-tithes of the several towns of Holland and Dalton, and all other tithes and profits whatsoever within the said towns and the town of Orrell, and such parts of the several towns of Billing and Winstanly as are situate within the known or reputed precincts of the said Chapelry of Holland, which the Rector of the said parish Church of Wigan had received or heretofore enjoyed in right of the said Rectory or Parish Church of Wigan."

The Ordinance goes on to state that those persons (who are named) who had covenanted to pay the Rector £600 per annum in lieu of the tithes as

the price of his consent to this Bill,[1] are discharged from liability to him in this matter, and that they are to pay any monies or profits in their hands to the Committee for Sequestration.

It further gives the Minister at Holland the same right of remedy against defaulters in the payment of tithes and duties as were possessed by the Rector of Wigan, and provides that of such duties as were due to the King from the undivided Parish of Wigan, the Minister of Holland should pay one-sixth.

Further, the inhabitants of Holland were made responsible for all necessary charges for the Church or Chapel, and were discharged the like, and all offices and duties and attendances at Wigan (Lanc. Commission, Fishwick, Chet. Soc.).

In the year 1650 a Commission was appointed to inquire into Church matters in the County of Lancaster, and the following is the report of an inquiry held on June 20th in that year.

"Wee present that the p'ish Church of Holland was form'ly a chappell belonging to the p'ish Church of Wigan untill by a late ordinance of p'liamt is was made a p'ish Church, and there is neither parsonage nor vicaridge belonging to it only wthin the said townshipp there is glebe land of the value of 40s. p. ann., and in smale tythes twenty shillings p. ann., and Mr. Richard Baldwin is psent incumbent there, a very able minist^{r}, a man of honest lyffe and conversacon, but keept not the last fast day appoynted by act of pliamnt, and receives the profittes of the glebe lands, pfittes of the smale tythes and twelve pounds thirteen shillings and ffower p ann. of the pfittes of the tithe corne, and the residue of the said tythe corne was form'ly received by the Erle of Derby, but now sequestred and received by the agents for sequestracon: and that the said pish church of Holland is three myles distant from Wigan Churche, and from Billing Chapell two myles after the rate of 320 poles to the myle, and from Duglas chappell three myles after the same rate, and fitt to be continued a pish, and to have the hamell of Orrell and soe many of the howses and teñtes wthin Billing and Winstanly, as are scituate and lye nearer unto the said Church of Holland than to the pish

[1] The tithes and profit seized for delinquencies of said Bishop O'Bridgman.

church of Wigan or church of Billing, shall be lykewyse continued as pt of the same p'ish of Holland."

Mr. Richard Bowden (Baldwin) is said to receive the tithes of these townships or parts of townships, value £46 per annum.

It seems from the report that the Commissioners considered that the distance from Holland to Billing Chapel is two miles, whilst the distance from Billing Chapel to Holland is stated to be two miles and a half. A sign-post in Up-Holland village at the present time gives the distance as four miles, which is further from the mark than either of the Commissioners' estimates.

The Mr. Richard Bowden (Baldwin) here mentioned is in all probability Mr. Samuel Bowden, whose name appears in the Register of Baptisms in May 1654 as "Samwell Bowdene, Rector of Holland," and later on there is the entry of his death and burial, the former on May 19, 1661, the latter on May 21: "Sammuell Baldene, Rector of Holland, dyed 19th. 21 May."

At the Restoration of King Charles the Second the Church relapsed into its former state as a Chapel-of-Ease to Wigan Parish Church, the Ordinance of Parliament not having received the Royal assent. It remained in this condition until November 30th 1882, when it was constituted a Parish Church, with a District assigned to it consisting of the townships of Up-Holland and Billinge-Higher-End, and parts of the townships of Orrell and Winstanley. Dalton, which beforetime had been served from Holland, was separated from Holland, and from Wigan Parish Church, and made into a New Parish by an Order in Council on November 29, 1870.

COMMUNICATIONS

SOME ARMORIAL HOUSE TABLETS IN LANCASHIRE

Drawn by W. F. Price, with Notes by J. Paul Rylands and the Artist

IN our previous Notes on Armorial House Tablets in Lancashire we described and illustrated two heraldic panels at Upholland, both cognizances of the House of Stanley.

Reference was then made to another tablet built into the wall at the back of "Derby House," Upholland, facing into the Old Priory Churchyard, which now forms the subject of Fig. 7. It is in good preservation (but begrimed with smoke), and is uncommon in character, bearing the "Legs of Man" within a circle; the space outside the circle being filled up with initials, the date 1633, two hearts and other designs.

From the date this tablet bears it would appear to have been set up in the lifetime of William, sixth Earl of Derby, K.G. (who died in the year 1642), the father of the "Martyr Earl."

This unfortunate nobleman probably made his last visit to Upholland in August 1651, just before the disastrous skirmish of Wigan Lane. He had landed at Rossal, near Fleetwood, with 300 Manx troops, and marched the same night to Weeton. Next morning he marched "over Ribble Water to Lathom House, staying supper there, after went

No. 7. TABLET AT DERBY HOUSE, UPHOLLAND

to Holland (Upholland), and from thence took post after the King."[1]

The close association of the House of Stanley with the village of Upholland may be traced not only in the interesting building called "Derby House," with its two heraldic tablets, but also in the names of two of its old inns, the "Legs of Man" and the "Eagle and Child."

The walls of the latter have at some time shown an inclination to fall outwards towards the street, and have been braced through with iron stays; the ends of these stays show an ingenious bit of design, having been wrought by the smith into the letters U^{P} H^{d}.

The initials $\begin{matrix} L \\ IS \end{matrix}$ may be intended for James, Lord Strange, who, in 1627, was summoned to Parliament under that title. The house was perhaps even then his particular property: in the year 1637 his father granted to Lord Strange and his heirs all his lands, reserving to himself an annuity of £1000 for life. The other initials, R.C. and I.C., are probably those of the tenant of the house and his wife.

The Isle of Man was granted to John Stanley in the year 1403, and the arms of the island appear in the second and third grand quarters of the arms of his son, Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley (who died in 1459), on his garter-plate at Windsor. The Stanleys appear frequently to have used the "Legs of Man" alone, much in the same manner as they did their recognised badges of the eagle's leg erased and the eagle and child.

A walk of about two miles in a northerly direction from Upholland, along the breezy hill-tops, brings the pedestrian to the summit of Ashurst

[1] See *A Discourse of the W in Lancashire*, Chetham Society, p. 71. The Manx troops are there alluded to as "Those pore naked snakes."

Beacon, better known among the natives as "The Beetle."

Snugly nestled among the trees on the western slope of Ashurst Hill lies a farmhouse which now occupies the site of the ancient home of the Ashhursts of Ashhurst. The old gateway with its guard-rooms and the picturesque columbarium are all that now remain of the original buildings, and as these have been described and illustrated in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. l. p. 101 and vol. li. p. 216, we shall only deal here with the armorial tablet placed over the arch of the gateway, shown in Fig. 8. The weathered condition of this tablet has rendered the work of illustration an extremely difficult one. The motto on the ribbon has weathered away, and the initials W.A. and date 1649 are barely discernible.

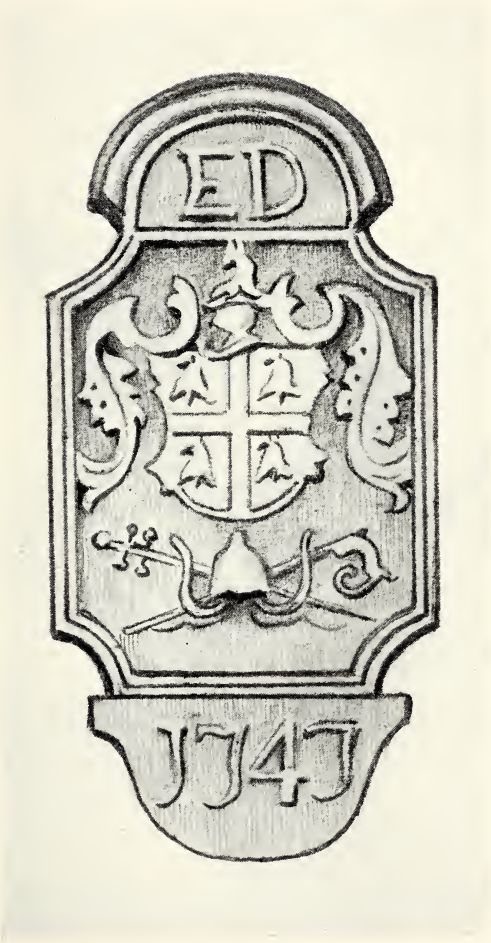
These initials clearly refer to William Ashhurst, M.P. for Newton 1642, and for the County 1654, who was a major in the Parliamentary Army, but subsequently joined the Royalist party. He died in 1657.

The arms are: Quarterly, 1st and 4th Gules, a cross between four fleurs-de-lys Argent, for *Ashhurst;* 2nd, Argent, three torteaux between two bendlets Gules, for *Ince;* 3rd [Azure?], a lion rampant [Ermine?] crowned [Or?], for [*Gerard*?]. *Crest:* A wolf passant proper.

Descending from Ashhurst through wooded lanes into the valley of the Douglas River, we reach Appley Bridge. Hard by is Finch House, and on the adjacent barn may be found a heraldic tablet set up by Bishop Dicconson (Fig. 9).

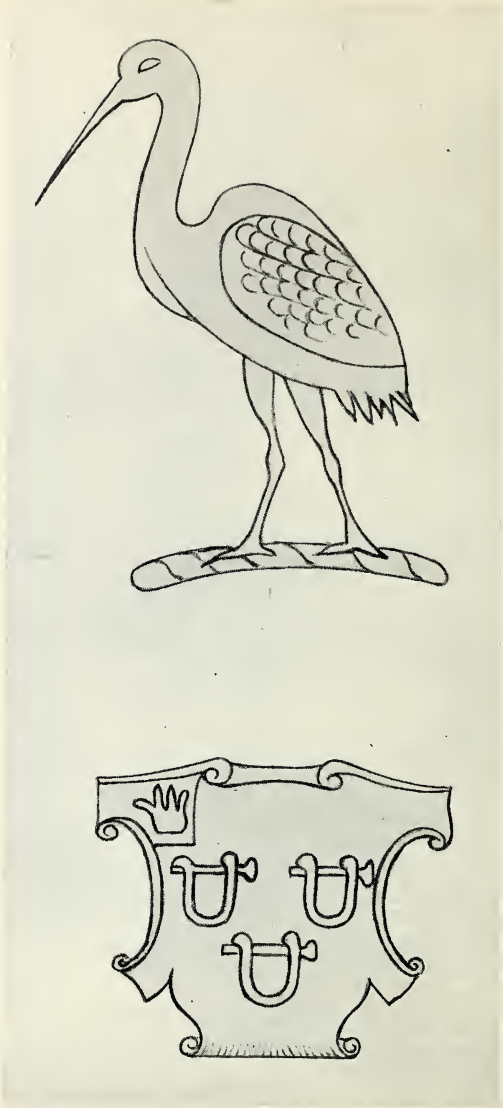
A short description of Finch House is given in vol. li. p. 207, *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.* The house was probably built by some member of the Finch family of Wigan; on one of the old spout heads are the initials $\frac{F}{IM,}$ and date 1722. At a

No. 8. TABLET AT ASHURST HALL



No. 9. TABLET ON BARN AT FINCH HOUSE, APPLEY BRIDGE

No. 10. TABLETS AT CROSBY HALL, LANCASHIRE



No. 11. SUNDIAL, INCE BLUNDELL

The crest is incised on the west face of the gnomon. On the east face is inscribed "1743 Sr. Francis Anderton Bart." The Coat of Arms is incised on the dial plate with the inscription, "Henry Sephton Fecit 1743."

later date it became the residence of Edward Dicconson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Malla *in partibus infidelium*, 1741, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, whose initials are carved at the top of the panel. He died in 1752, and was buried in the parish church of St. Wilfrid, Standish, where there is a tablet to his memory.

The arms are those of the Dicconsons of Wrightington, co. Lancaster: Vert, a cross between four hinds' heads erased Or. *Crest:* A hind's head erased Or. The mason who cut this panel has placed the emblems of a bishop below the shield, but was guilty of the inconsistency of adding a helm, mantlet, and crest to the bishop's arms.

By the permission of Mr. W. J. Blundell, of Crosby Hall, we are able to give a drawing of the heraldic panel placed over the principal doorway of the Hall. This panel is not dated, but it was probably set up during the latter half of the eighteenth century, at the rebuilding of the west front.

Fig. 10 shows this panel along with an earlier and perhaps more interesting one, which may be seen on the north wing of the west front of the Hall, and evidently belonged to an earlier building.

The initials are those of Richard Blundell (who died 1567) and Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard Starkie, of Stretton, co. Chester; with the initials of their son, William Blundell (born 1560, died 1638) below. The little shield between Richard Blundell's initials appears to bear his arms.

The arms of Blundell of Crosby are: Sable, ten billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1, Argent. *Crest:* A demi-lion rampant Sable, supporting between his paws a cross tau erect Argent.

Although hardly coming within the scope of a paper on heraldic house tablets, the sundial at Ince Blundell Hall has so much local interest that we venture to include it among our illustrations (Fig. 11).

This dial is on the lawn, and is partially hidden by shrubs. It seems probable that it may have been brought from Lydiate Hall, one of the residences of Sir Francis Anderton, when the Anderton estates came into the possession of the Blundell family. The coat-of-arms of Sir Francis Anderton may be found engraved on the dial-plate, and his crest on one side of the gnomon. The east face of the gnomon is inscribed :—

1743 S^{R} FRANCIS ANDERTON BAR^{T}

Sir Francis Anderton of Lostock, sixth baronet, was the youngest of four brothers, who all succeeded to the baronetcy in turn. He was born in 1680, and in 1710 wrongfully assumed the baronetcy in lieu of his elder brother, who was a priest; he joined in the Stuart rising of 1715, and was convicted of high treason, thereby forfeiting his estate of Lostock, of which he was in possession as early as 1705, in the lifetime of his elder brother James. In 1724 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and, having obtained a pardon, lived at Lydiate Hall from 1729 until his death. In 1708 he married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, second baronet, but died without issue on the 12th February 1760, when the baronetcy became extinct. He was buried at Halsall.

The arms are: Sable, three shackbolts Argent. *Crest:* A Curlew proper.

The subject of Fig. 12 is a tablet now inserted in the wall of the barn at Gidlow Lane Farm, near Wigan. It is so begrimed with smoke from the neighbouring collieries that it may easily be passed over.

When this drawing was made in 1904 the tablet was in a fair state of preservation, but has sustained some damage.

There can be no doubt that this shield, though

No. 12. TABLET ON BARN AT GIDLOW LANE FARM NEAR WIGAN

not correctly carved, is that of Ralph Standish of Standish, who married Lady Philippa Howard, a daughter of Henry, sixth Duke of Norfolk. The inaccuracy in the arms is in the Howard impalement, which should be, On a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée, an escutcheon charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within the royal tressure of Scotland.

Mr. J. M. Ainscough informs us that the same arms occur on the stone mantlepiece of the breakfast-room at Standish Hall.

The Standish family were using this canting coat of three silver standing-dishes on a black shield at the time of the Visitation of Lancashire in 1533: in earlier times they bore a saltire within a bordure engrailed, with which Gilbert de Standish, parson of the church of Standish, sealed a deed in 1364, and Hugh de Standish another deed in 1381. An earlier variety of this coat appears on the seal of John de Standish in 1332, viz. a saltire between four crosses patonce, with the legend, S' IOHANNIS DE STANDISSH.

SOME CHESHIRE HERALDIC DOCUMENTS

Communicated by W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.

THE four patents, given below, have been communicated by Mr. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., who has also prepared and lent the blocks for the illustrations, which are facsimiles of the drawings in Ashmole's MS. 840, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

A few remarks on the persons named in these grants and their arms may not be uninteresting. Three of them were knighted on Sunday the 11th May 1544, "at the burning of Edinburgh, Leith and others," by the King's Lieutenant-General of the North, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, the brother of Queen Jane Seymour. On the same day seven other Cheshire men received the honour of knighthood, viz. Thomas Holcroft of Vale Royal, Urian Brereton of Handforth, Edward Warren of Poynton, Hugh Calveley of Lea, Philip Egerton of Egerton and Oulton, Laurence Smyth of Hough, and John Leigh of Boothes—a good proportion of the forty-one knights made on that day.

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, was born about the year 1513, and, dying on the 16th January, was buried on the 31st January 1596 at Malpas, where there is a fine monument to his memory. Some account of his active life will be

found in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," vol. ii. p. 500.

Sir Thomas Venables, Baron of Kinderton, was born about the year 1513 and died in the twenty-second year of Queen Elizabeth, 1579–80. Ormerod, in his "History of Cheshire," vol. iii. p. 236, refers to this patent of arms at some length and to the absurd story contained in it.

The quarterings are: (1) Venables; (2) Golborne; (3) not an augmentation, but Moston; (4) Eccleston; (5) Cotton; and (6) Venables.

Sir Piers Legh, of Bradley, co. Lancaster, and Lyme, co. Chester, was born on the 23rd April 1514, and, dying on the 6th December 1589, was buried with his ancestors in the Legh Chapel in Winwick Church, where there may still be seen the curious brass of his grandfather, Sir Piers Legh, knight and priest, who is represented in a suit of armour, over which is the vestment of a priest, and the head is tonsured.

The great-great-grandson of the recipient of the augmentation, Richard Legh, of Lyme, Esquire, obtained from William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, on the 8th April 1665, another patent reciting and confirming the one here given. This later patent is printed in *The Genealogical Magazine*, vol. i. p. 17 (1897), and a photographic reproduction of the arms forms the frontispiece to that volume.

The quarterings are: (1) Corona, for Leigh; (2) Legh of Lyme; (3) Butler of Merton, incorrectly drawn; (4) Danyers of Bradley in Appleton, co. Chester; (5) Haydock, which should have a fleur-de-lys Sable in the dexter canton; (6) Boydell; (7) Boydell; (8) Waleton. A discussion of these quarterings will be found in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. l. (1898), p. 224.

It will be observed that a note, below the copy of the patent, corrects the error in the recitals regarding the capture of the Comte de Tankerville and the rescue of the Black Prince's standard at the battle of Cressy, which has been frequently repeated. A seventeenth-century Legh portrait at Lyme used to be pointed out by the housekeeper, in days gone by, as that of the hero of Cressy.

Viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, co. Meath, was so created on the 29th March 1661; he died in May 1681. The present Marquess of Cholmondeley is his direct descendant.

The quarterings are: (1) Cholmondeley; (2) Cheney; (3) Capenhurst; (4) Dutton; (5) Thorneton; (6) Kingsley; (7) Helsby; (8) Hatton; and (9) Minshull.

J. P. R.

Grant of Crest to S^R^ Hew Cholmeley of Cholmeley in Chesher, Chevalier, by Thomas Hawlay Clarentieulx, on the 5th of December, 1st of Edw. VJ. [1547].

[*MS. Ashm.* 840, *p.* 381.]

[Here is a poorly drawn trick of the Cholmondeley armorial bearings, viz.: *Arms*—Gules, two esquires' helmets in chief and a garb in base or. Crest—A demi-griffin sable, holding in the claws an esquire's helmet argent.]

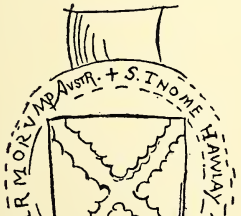
A tous et advenir qui ses presentes lr̃es veront ou oyront, Thomas Hawlay alias Clarentieulx principal Herault et Roy d'Armes du South, East et West parties de ceste royaulme d'Angleterre par de ca la riviere du Trent envers le South, salut. Equite veult et raison ordonne, que les hommes verteulx, et de noble courage soyent par leurs merites et bonne renommee remunerez; non seullement leurs personnez en ceste vie mortelle tant briefe et transitoire; mais apres eulx ceulx qui de leurs corps seront procrees soyent en toutes places d'honneur perpetuellement aveq̃ aultres renom̃ez par certaines enseignes d'honneur et nobles. Come ainsy soit que Mess^r^ Hew Cholmeley chevalier est descendu de noble lignee portant Armes; neantmoins icelluy incertain en quelle maniere ses predecesseurs portoyent leur Tymbre: non volan prejudicier a nulluy a moy le dit Roy

d'Armes, a requis a luy, ordonnez, devisez et assigner ung Tymbre convenable: Et pour ce Ie Clarencieux Roy d'Armes; come avant dit, considerans sa requeste estre juste et raisonable, par vertu de l'auctorite et povoir annexe et attribue a moy et a mon dit office de Clarencieulx Roy d'Armes, par le Roy nostre soveraigne Seigneur, desoubs son grand Seau; ay devise, ordonne, et assigne au dit Mess[r] Hew Cholmeley de Cholmeley en la coun[t]e de Chesher, pour luy et sa posterite, le Tymbre avecques deu difference, en maniere quy c'ensuyt; cestascavoir a son Heaulme sur une Torse d'Or et geules, sur ung demy Griffon sable, le beque oreille et barbe d'Or, tenant entre ses gripes ung Heaulme d'Argent, pourfle, et le bloquet d'Or, mantele geules, doble d'argent, sy comme en la picture plus plainement en la marge sy demonstre; a avoir et tenir pour luy et sa dicte posterite; et eulx en user pour leur honneur a tous jours mais. En tesmoigne de ce, le Clarencieulx Roy d'Armes devant dit, ay signe ces presentes de ma main et seele du Seau de mes Armes, et du Seau de mon Office a Londres le cinquesme jour du moys de Decembre en le premier an du reigne du nostre soveraigne seigneur Edwarde le sixiesme par le grace de Dieu Roy d'Angleterre, France, et d'Irlande, defenseur de la foy, et desoubz Dieu, de l'Eglise d'Angleterre et d'Irlande suprem chief.

Par moy Clarencieulx Roy d'Armes

This Patent was confirmed and registred in the time of the Visitation of Chesshyre in the yeare of our Lord God 1566

þ moy Wyłłm Flower alias
Norroy Roy d'Armes.
Chester Herauld Marshall to Norroy



The Seale of his Office.[1]

[1] These words are in Ashmole's handwriting.

Exemplification of Arms and Crest, and Grant of an Augmentation to Sir Thomas Venables Knight, Baron of Kinderton, co. Chester; by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, dated the 30th October, the 2. of Elizabeth 1560.

[*MS. Ashm.* 840, *p.* 388. There is no trick of the Arms.]

To all and singuler aswell nobles and gentles as Kingꝭ heraldꝭ and offycers of Armes as others wch thesse presentꝭ shall see rede or heare Larance Dalton Esquyer alias Norry princypall herauld and Kyng of Armes of thest west and north ptyes of England from the Ryver of Trent Northward Sendeth due and humble cōmendacōns and gretyng forasmoche as auncyently fro the begynninge hyt hath ben devysed and ordened, that the noble and valiant actꝭ of worthy ꝑsons have ben notoryously cōmended to the world w^t^ sundry monumentꝭ & tokens of honnor for the remembraunce of their good desertꝭ As amonge the Greeke the Inscripcyon of Trophes amonge the Romayns the Ereccyon [of] Statues and Imagꝭ w^t^ Tytles and appellacōns of honnor And of more lattre dayes w^t^ the most parte of nacōns bering of Seignes and tokens and Shildꝭ called Armes wch by the demonstracōns & Evydencꝭ of noblenes proues vertue and valyantnes, that to every man accordinge to theire desertes & worthynes be dyversly dystrybuted whereby suche signes & tokens of theey worthy and Coragyous myght apere before the vnworthy Coward and Ignorant Even so ys yet observyd that suche wch have merytyd or done cōmendable Servyce to to (*sic*) their prince or Country shud not be forgotted and so put in Oblyvyon but rewarded w^t^ some token of honnor for the same the rather to move and Styrre other to the Imytacoñ of lyke worthynes and noblenes howbeyt consydering that hyt ys not possyble for any worldly thing to contynew long in one estate But that in contynuance of tyme hyt may be altered Nor yet any worthy or valyant acte to be had contynually in remēbrance but that in ꝑcesse of tyme hyt may be forgotten Hyt was not theirfore w^t^out greate ꝑvydence ordered and yet ys That their should be offycers and heraldꝭ of Armes to whosse offyce hyt shuld be appropryat not only to kepe in Regystre tharmes petegres and descentꝭ of nobles and gentles w^t^ their worthy and valyant actꝭ But also shuld have power and Auctorytye to set forth and allow vnto the worthy some augmentacoñ token or remembraunce of noblenes for their said worthynes whereby the desertes of the said worthye and valyant ꝑsons myght not be forgotten and so drowned in the bottomlys pyt of Oblyvyon Wherefore consydering the worthy valyant and cōmendable

Servyce sometyme done by Thomas Venables of Golborne in the county of Chestre gent who was lyneally dyscended from S^r^ gylbart Venables Knight Coosyn garmyn to Kyng Wiłłm Conqueror and came w^t^ hym into England at the conquest thereof and was yonger son to Therle of Blevyle) To whome was geven Therldome or Barrony of Kyndreton and bare thesse armes, blew too barres syluer And for his Crest a demy dragon geuls yssuinge owt of a wylson or wyer to take fyshe in syluer wch said armesand crest the said thom̄ Venables of golborne dyd lawfully bere In whose tyme yt chaunced a terryble dragon to remeane and make his abode in the Lordshyp of Moston in the said county of Chester Wheire he devoured all such ꝑsons as he layd hold on wch the [said] thom̄ Venables hearyng tel of Consydering the pytyfull & daylie dystruction of the people w^t^owt recovery, who (in folloing thexample of the valyant Romayns and other worthy men Not regarding his owne lyef on cōparyson of the com̄odytie and savegard of his Countreymen Dyd in his owne ꝑson valyantly and Coragyously set on the seid Dragon Wheire fyrst he shott hym throwe w^t^ a arrowe And afterward w^t^ other wepons manfully slew hym At wch Instant tyme the said dragon was devouryng of a chyld. ffor the wch his worthy and valyant acte was yeven to hym the said lordship of Moston by the auncesters of therl of Oxford the lord of the fee theire and also ever syns the said thomas and his heyres in remembraunce theireof have vsed to bere aswell in theire Armes as in their Crest a dragon The wch although he had very well meryted to bere yet for that he toke & bare yt w^t^owt auctorytie he dyd offend theirin The wch abuse the right worshipfull Sr Thom̄ Venables Knight called Baron of Kynderton now his right heyre lyneally dyscended Weing and consydering desyred me the said Norry to set forthe vnto hym tharmes of his said auncestres wth tharmes of soché maryagꝭ as they mached w^t^all wherevnto he is right heyre and hath possessyons theireof together also w^t^ a awgmentacoñ aswell in his armes as crest of this worthy acte of his said predecessor wch request being so Juste and resonable I could not lawfully deny the same But by the power and auctorytie to my offyce annexed and atrybuted have here set fourth his owne Armes w^t^ other comyng to hym by discent and Ratyfyed and confyrmed to hym and his posterytie an agmentacoñ aswell in his armes as crest as foloeth ffyrst the cote of his one name of Venables blew ij barres syluer the second for golborne sylver a crosse Sarceley betwene iiij mertlettꝭ geuls the thryd the augmentacoñ vert a dragon sylver scaled and ꝑced throwe ye body w^t^ a arrow gold heded & fethered sylver the forth for Eccleston sable iij pyles in chef wavey sylver the vth for Cotton, blew an egle dyspled sylver and the vj^th^ for Venables afore declared wch is blew ij barres sylver brought in by Cotton by machyng w^t^ one of theires

generall of Venables The Crest vpon thelme a dragon syluer scaled and perced throwe the body w^t an arrow golde hedyd and ffethered sylver devowryng a chyld Charnell hered golde set on a wyer or wylson sylver bandyd blew on a wreth sylver blew and rede manteled red lyned sylver botoned gold as more plenely apereth depycted in this margent. To have hold and enioy the said armes Crest and Awgmentacon to the said S^r thom Venables Knight and his posterytie to vse bere and shew in Shyld cote armour or otherwysse and theirein to be revested at his or their Lyberty and plesure w^t their dew dyfference for ever more In wytnes &c 30 of October in the second yere of our Soveraigne Lady quene Elizabeth &c. 1560.

[Endorsed] This is the trew copy of the letters patente graunted vnto the right worshipfull S^r thom Venables Knight baron of Kynderton by Larance Dalton Esquyer alias Norry Kyng of Armes of thest West & north ptyes of England the 30 of October in the second yere of the Raigne of o^r Soũaigne Lady quene Elizabeth &c. 1560 throughly examyned by the recorde thereof remeanyng in o^r offyce of Armes

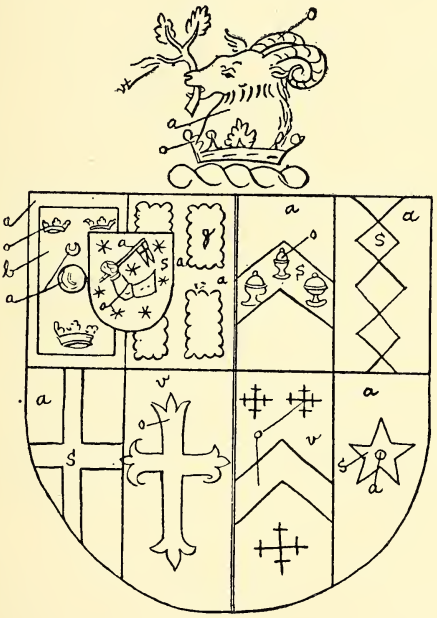
By me Rychemond herauld.

Grant of an Augmentation to Sr Piers Legh, Knt. of Bradley, co: Lanc: and of Lyme and Hanley co. Chester, by William Flower Norroy, dated the 11th of June, 1575.

[*MS. Ashm:* 840, *pp.* 397–398.]

To all & singular aswell nobles & gentles as others to whome &c: Wiłłm Flower Esqr alias Norroy principall Herald & King of Armes of the East west & north pt̨ of England from the Riũ Trent northward sendith greet^s in o^r lord God eũlast^s. Whereas heretofore it pleased the noble & puissant prince Richard the second of that name sometyme K^g of England, in consideracon of the good services that Piers Legh Esqr the sonne of Sr Robt Legh of Adlington K^t: had done not only vnto himselfe but also to the noble prince Edward his father comonly called the black prince the flower of chivalry at sundry tymes to remuñate & reward the sd Piers wth the free guift of the m̃ of Hawley [Hanley] to him & his heires for eũ, aswell for y^t he the s^d Piers did valiantly rere and advance the sd princes Banner at the bataile of Cressy to the no litle encouragem^t of the English Army, as also for y^t he manfully tooke prisoner the Count de Tanguervill a Norman the K^s capitall enimy in the same battaile. The memory whereof as it is most worthy of conservacon to all posterity aswell for the singuler liberalitie of so bountifull a prince so rightly bestowed vpon the pson of one that so well deserved, as also for the

dutifull endeavour of so dutifull a subject to his Prince & Sou̅: So hath it moved Sr Pierꝛ Legh K^{t}: lord of Bradley in the County of Lanc: & of Lyme & Hanley in the County of Chester who is linealy descended of the body of the s^{d} Pierꝛ Legh Esqr. (as being the son & heire of Pierꝛ Legh Esqr the son & heire of Sr Piers Legh Kn^{t}: banneret, the son & heire of Pierꝛ Legh Esqr. the son & heire of Pierꝛ Legh Kn^{t}: the son & heire of Sr Pierꝛ Legh Banneret the son & heire of the afores^{d} Pierꝛ Legh Esqr. that tooke the s^{d} Counte de Tanquervill prisoner) hath moved.



him I say to require me the s^{d} Norroy K^{g} of Armes for the better p^{r}servacon̄ of the memory thereof, to allow vnto him & his posterity som meete significacon̄ by Armoury accord^{g} to the auncient & laudable custome of the law of Armes heretofore vsed in like cases. In consideracon̄ whereof & at his instant request the s^{d} Norroy K^{g} of Armes by power & authority to me com̄itted by lrẽs patentes vnder the greate Seale of Engl^{d} haue assigned given & granted & by these pn̄tꝛ do assigne giue & gr^{t} vnto the s^{d} Sr Pierꝛ Legh Kn^{t}: an Escucheon or sheeld of Augmentacon̄ sable replenished wth Molletꝛ silu̅ therein a mans arme bowed hold^{g} in the hand a standard silu̅ to be by the s^{d}

Piers & his posterity for eu̅ hereafter borne & vsed as a testimony of his auncestors good desertꝭ to his & their great worship in such place as I haue caused the same emong his oth^r Cotes of Armes to be in the m̅gent hereof depicted. W^ch significative sheeld or augmentacon̄ of Armes I the s^d Norroy K^g of Armes do by these pn̅tꝭ ratifie confirme giue & gr^t: vnto the s^d Sr Piere Legh Kn^t: & to his posterity & offspring for eu̅, to be by him & them at all tymes & for eu̅ hereafter borne & vsed in manner afores^d at his & their lib̄ty & pleasure w^thout the contradiccon̄ gainsaying inquietacon̄ let trouble mollestacon̄ vexacon̄ or disturbance of any ꝑson or ꝑsons whatsoeu̅ In witness whereof I haue signed these pn̅tꝭ wth my hand & set thereto the Seale of my Office the Eleventh day of June in the yeare of o^r lord God 1575. & of the reigne of o^r most gracious Sou̅ Lady Queene Eliz 17 yere.

M^d that in the Visitacon̄ of Cheshire taken 1613, fol 55b there is a transcript of a Peticon̄ entred wth S^r R: St georges hand & Exhibited to Edw: Prince of Wales, whereby it apꝑs that Pierce Leigh married Margaret the Da: & heire vnto Tho: Daniers Esqr. wch Thomas for his good & free service in taking the Chamb̄leyn of Tankerville prisoner & restorēg the Banner of the black Prince at the bataile of Cressey had gr^td: to him & his heires by the s^d Prince 40 m̅kes yearely out of the M⁹ of Frodsham vntill he had landꝭ setled on him worth 20^tꝑ ann̄ & that the s^d Tho: dyed soe seised of the s^d lrẽs Pat: of 40 m̅ks w^thout ꝑvision of Landꝭ made after whose death the same yearely rent descended vnto the s^d Margaret as his Da: & heire & that the s^d Pierce & Margaret a^o. 21. R. 2. cancelled the s^d lrẽs pat: in the Excheq^r of Chester & had a place of Land called Hanley lyeing in Maclesfield forest gr^td to them & the heires of their two bodyes lawfully begotten.

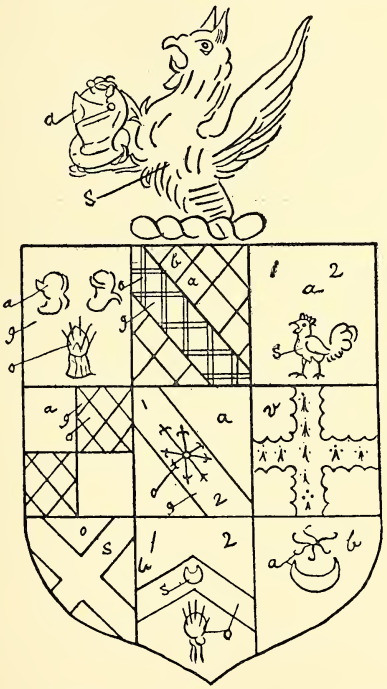
q' if the Pat: a^o. 21: R. 2. was not dated 4°. Jan:

Grant of Supporters to Robert Cholmondley, Viscount Cholmondley of Kelles, co: Meath, Ireland, by Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter, dated the 10th of June, 1661.

[*MS. Ashm.* 840, *pp.* 421–422. *This is in Ashmole's Handwriting.*]

To all & singular vnto whome these pn̄tꝭ shall come Sr Edward Walker K^t: Garter Principall King of Armes of Englishmen sendeth greeting. Whereas our Sou̅aigne Lord K^g Charles the 2^d: considering the greate merritꝭ & noble descent of Rob̄t Cholmondley Esqr: Nephew & heire of Sr Rob̄t Cholmondley Baronet

(who was by his late Matie: King Charles the first of e$\tilde{u}$ blessed memory Created Viscount Cholmondley of Kelles in the County of Meath in the K^{g}dome of Ireland and afterwarde by lr$\tilde{e}$s patent dated the fift of March in the one and twentyth yeare of his Reigne Created Earle of Leinster in the s^{d} Kingdome of Ireland & dyed wthout yssue) did by his lr$\tilde{e}$s patentes bearing date at Westm$\tilde{n}$ the 29th day of M^{r}ch last past, Create him the s$\tilde{d}$ Ro$\tilde{b}$t Cholmondley Viscount Cholmondley of Kelles in the County



of Meath in the K^{g}dome of Ireland. To haue & to holde the name state degree title & honor of Viscount Cholmondley of Kelles, to him & to the heires males of his body wth all rightes priviledges & immunities to a Viscount of the K^{g}dome of Ireland belong^{g}: as by the s^{d} lr$\tilde{e}$s Pat^{s}: it doth & may more fully appe And whereas it is an especiall & peculiar right & p^{r}heminence belong^{g} to the Peeres of y^{t} K^{g}dome as well as of England to haue certaine supporters added to their Armes for their greater honor & to distinguish them from p̣sons of Inferiour ranke. Know yee therefore that I the s$\tilde{d}$ Sr Edward Walker

K^{t}: Garter principall King of Armes by the power & authority annexed to my Office of Garter & confirmed vnto me by lr̃es Patentρ vnder the greate Seale of England. Haue given gr^{td} & confirmed & doe by these p̃ntρ giue gr^{t} & confirme vnto the right ho^{ble} Rob̃t Viscount Cholmondeley of Kelles in the Kingdome of Ireland, & to the heires males of his body Viscountρ Cholmondly of Kelles, & to e$\tilde{u}$y of them successiuely for e$\tilde{u}$ the Supporterρ hereafter menc̄oned vizt: A Gryphun sable, beaked & membred or langued Gules. And a Wolfe Gold, Collered varry argent & azure langued & armed as the other. As in the m̃gent of these p̃nts more liuely are depicted. To be by him & e$\tilde{u}$y of them borne & vsed respectiuely accord^{g} to the law of Armes for e$\tilde{u}$ In wittnes whereof I haue herevnto subscribed my name & affixed the seale of my Office this tenth day of June in the 13th yeare of the Reigne of o^{r} So$\tilde{u}$ Lord Charles the second by the grace of God K^{g} of England Scotland France & Ireland Defend^{r} of the faith &c: Annoque domini 1661.

Ed: WALKER GARTER.

LANCASHIRE RECUSANTS ABOUT 1630

Communicated by J. Brownbill, M.A.

THE following list of the recusant landowners of Lancashire who compounded with the Crown for the two-thirds of their estates which might legally be sequestrated for their refusal to conform to the established religion, is taken from John Lucas's MS. "History of Warton." For an account of the author see the Society's *Transactions* (New Series), ii. Lucas had it from Thoresby.

It will be seen how large a proportion of the soil was in the hands of persons hostile to Protestantism, the names ranging from great landowners like Richard Towneley of Towneley to humble yeomen such as Leonard Washington of Warton. To those given must be added many others of secret sympathisers, such as Molyneux of Sefton, and some who for one reason or another did not then compound.

The writer thus traces the origin of the scheme :—

"The original of the following subscription or composition was that the Papists, taking the advantage of King Charles the First's necessities (who had been drawn into a war by his Parliament, and then denied money to carry it on), offered to maintain 5000 men to serve his majesty in Ireland, and a proportion of ships to secure him in England, upon condition that they might enjoy the free exercise of their religion. When this was proposed in Parliament Sir John Savile (afterwards

Lord Savile) interposed and offered this project: That if the king was pleased but to call on the recusants to pay their thirds (legally due to the Crown) it would prove a way more effectual, and less offensive, to raise a mass of money; it being but just that they who were so rich and free to purchase new privileges should first pay their old penalties. This project was soon after put in execution, and the recusants of these northern counties were summoned to appear at the Manor within the walls of the city of York before his majesty's commissioners, there to compound for their respective lands, goods, and arrearages" (p. 634). The lists printed below then follow.

The following detailed account of one of the compositions will explain the system, the fines ranging apparently from a fourth to a tenth of the annual values of the estates:—

"This Thomas Middleton of Leighton in the county of Lancaster esq^r. on the 6th of October 1629 compounded with the Commissioners at York for all his lands in the county of Lancaster and for all his lands in Westmorland, and for his tithes also of the rectory of Warton in the said county of Lancaster for the annual rent of £100 to be paid at Martinmas and Whitsuntide by equal portions; and gave bond for the first half-year's rent accordingly. He likewise compounded for all his arrearage for the sum of £3 to be paid at Whitsuntide next. But if his estate should appear before Pentecost next to be £460 per annum then he was to pay £20 more than his former composition of £100" (p. 544).

COMPOSITIONS

1629

	Annual Fine Payable.
Thomas Middleton, Esq., Leighton	£100 0 0
Thomas Blackborne, Capernwray	10 0 0
Robert Charnley, Yealand Conyers	1 10 0
Robert Middleton, Middleton	4 10 0
John Cansfield, esq., Robert Hall	30 0 0
Lawrence Cowpland, Thurnham	3 6 8
John Barrow, Weeton	4 0 0
Gervase Clifton, Westby	5 0 0
Hugh Charnley, Dalton	5 0 0
Robert Calvert, esq., Cockerham	63 6 8
Thomas Pattison, Great Singleton	4 0 0
Richard Moss senior, Skelmersdale	6 0 0
Edmund Winstanley, Pemberton	2 10 0
Richard Massy, Rixton	40 0 0
Abraham Langton, Lowe	10 0 0
Roger Charnock, Leyland	6 0 0
William Sale, Hopecarr	4 0 0
Richard Shuttleworth, Bedford	6 0 0
Peter and Roger Houghton, Lowton	3 0 0
Ralph Houghton, Aspull	6 13 4
Nicholas Curwen, Caton	15 0 0
Thomasine Tunstall, Fairthwaite	2 10 0
Alice Clopton, Fairthwaite	2 10 0
Richard Bradshaw, Astley	2 0 0
Thomas Westby, esq., Burn	100 0 0
Henry Lance, Abram	10 0 0
Henry Ashton, Preston	3 6 8
Henry Lathom, Mossborough	36 0 0
Richard Watmough, Micklehead	6 13 4
William Partington, Hough	4 0 0

1630

Thomas Morley, Wennington	4 0 0
Thomas Parkinson, Wyresdale	3 0 0
Edward Standish, Standish	2 0 0
Edward Pendleton, Great Woolton	4 0 0
Thomas Linaker, Cuerdley	3 0 0
Thomas Stananought, Fazakerley	3 0 0
John Clifton, Stalmine	2 0 0
Thomas Standish, Standish	4 0 0
Katherine Potter, Rainhill	4 0 0
John Ditchfield, Sankey	3 0 0

	Annual Fine Payable.		
Thomas Hitchmough, Halebank	£3	0	0
William Moscroft, Standish	2	0	0
Francis Wilkinson, Bold	3	0	0
John Bradley, Chipping	2	0	0
Jenet Parker, Aughton	6	0	0
Edward Ash, Dutton	3	0	0
Richard Walker, Littledale	2	0	0
Gilbert Thornton, Melling	6	0	0
Thomas Leigh, Walton	2	0	0
Anne Sherburn, Leagram	24	0	0
Edward Ireland, esq., Lydiate	40	0	0
Richard Singleton, Chipping	2	0	0
John Bradley, Thornley	2	0	0
John Baines, Sellet	10	0	0
John North, Whittington	6	0	0
William Girlington, Wennington	3	0	0
Alice Preston, Ellel	3	0	0
Robert Cansfield, Ellel	3	0	0
Elizabeth Croft, Gressingham	9	0	0
Sir Cuthbert Clifton, Westby and Lytham	160	0	0
Henry Howard, Eccleston	2	0	0
Henry Finch, Mawdesley	3	0	0
George Bradshaw, Bedford	3	0	0
Thomas Winkley, Billington	4	0	0
John Gaunt, senior, Singleton	4	0	0
Isabel Cansfield, Cansfield	4	0	0
Edward Stubbs, Houghton	3	6	8
Isabel Anderton, Euxton	8	0	0
John Osbaldeston, Ribchester	2	10	0
John Gaunt, junior, Singleton	5	0	0
Ralph Eccleston, Singleton	4	0	0
Margaret Rogerley, Blackrod	4	0	0
Ralph Rishton, Oswaldtwisle	5	0	0
Henry Fielden, Witton	4	0	0
Katherine Rishton, Rishton	3	6	8
Elizabeth Speak, widow, Billington	2	13	4
John Talbot of Carr, Wilpshire	6	13	4
Robert Langton, Walton	2	0	0
Thomas Hesketh, esq., Poulton	15	0	0
Nicholas Grimshaw, esq., Clayton	20	0	0
Sir William Norris, Speke	60	0	0
Robert Fazakerley, Fazakerley	30	0	0
Thomas Tarleton, Fazakerley	15	0	0
Thomas Birtwisle, Huncote	10	0	0
Dorothy Birtwisle, Huncote	4	0	0
Richard Barker, Kirby	3	6	8

	Annual Fine Payable.
John Bootle, Knowsley	£2 6 8
John Whalley, Ince Blundell	2 13 4
Henry Smith, Cuerdley	6 0 0
John Butler, Kirkland	3 6 8
James Walton, Preston	6 0 0
Thomas Ince, Ince	8 0 0
Thomas Anderton, Horwich	8 0 0
Lawrence Parkinson, Swineshead	3 0 0
Henry Moss, Skelmersdale	4 0 0
Jenet Gerard, Brindle	4 0 0
John Houghton, Fearnhead	10 0 0
Henry Preston, Dalton	10 0 0
Thomas Bank, Dalton	2 0 0
John Reskow, Dalton	2 0 0
Brian Howard, Parr	2 13 4
Ralph Knowles, Parr	2 13 4
Francis Worsley, Bold	3 0 0
William Naylor, Halewood	2 10 0
Thomas Hayward, Cuerdley	2 10 0
Gawyn Atherton, Windle	5 0 0
William Hoghton, Park Hall	16 13 4
Richard Catterall, Clayton	3 0 0
Robert Tetlow, Chamber	10 0 0
Christopher Carus, Halton	10 0 0
John Crook, Brindle	2 10 0
Edward Garforth (? Gorsuch), Scarisbrick	10 0 0
Thomas Molyneux, Windmeley (?)	5 0 0
Alexander Rigby, Preston	2 0 0
Grace Duxon, Brindle	2 0 0
Henry Mossock, Bickerstaffe	10 0 0
George Crook, Kirkham	2 0 0
Peter Stanley, Aughton	8 0 0
Robert Boardman, Orford	2 0 0
Oliver Mainwaring, Windle	4 0 0
Edward Heyward, Tarbock	2 0 0
Richard Formby, Formby	7 0 0
Thomas Knipe, Dalton	5 0 0
Richard Bootle, Woolston	3 6 8
Margaret Hitchmough, Halebank	3 0 0
William Thornbrough, Hamfield Hall	30 0 0
William Anderton, esq., Anderton	20 0 0
Robert Rawlinson, Marsh Grange	8 0 0
James Stanley, Aughton	3 6 8
William Parkinson, Wyresdale	2 13 4
Richard Urmston, Culcheth	6 0 0
William Bradshaw, Haigh	3 6 8

	Annual Fine Payable.
John Clayton, Houghton	£2 0 0
Alice Orrell, Turton	20 0 0
Richard Moss, Lathom	2 0 0
William Toothill, Chorley	6 0 0
John Part, Halebank	2 0 0
Elizabeth Fazakerley, Allerton	6 0 0
Thomas Sudall, Lostock	2 0 0
Elizabeth Tyldesley, Leigh	15 0 0
Thomas Gillibrand, Chorley	20 0 0

1631

Thomas Kirkham, Warton	2 0 0
John Houghton, Fearnhead	10 0 0
Leonard Clarkson, Wood Plumpton	3 0 0
Francis Preston, Dalton	10 0 0
John Crook, Brindle	2 10 0
Thomas Hothersall, Billington	5 10 0
Thomas Hesketh, senior, Harwood	2 0 0
Andrew Norris, West Derby	10 0 0
John Bullinge, Warrington	3 13 4
Thomas Milner, Allerton	3 0 0
Elizabeth Linaker, Allerton	2 10 0
John Lawton, Widnes	2 10 0
John Patten, Widnes	2 0 0
Richard Carter, Widnes	2 10 0
John Preston, esq., the Manor	80 0 0
Henry Wood, Widnes	2 0 0
Francis Rawson, Ditton	2 0 0
Robert Crosse, Hale	2 10 0
Edward Chawner, Speke	2 0 0
Elizabeth Hunt, Huyton	2 0 0
Edmund Bispham, Billinge	3 0 0

1632

John Farington, Ribbleton	6 13 4
Thomas Sherburne, Heysham	6 13 4
Thomas Singleton, esq., Staining	20 0 0
Nathaniel Banastre, Altham	10 0 0
Jane Towneley, Hapton	63 6 8
Thomas Langtree, Langtree	10 0 0
Isabel Langtree, Langtree	6 0 0
Roger Anderton, Birchley	21 12 4
Bridget Bushel, Ulverston	10 0 0
Thomas Osbaldeston, Walton	6 6 0
Robert Sherburne, Catterall	20 0 0

	Annual Fine Payable.
William Houghton, Grimsgarth	£10 0 0
Roger Hesketh, Goosnargh	6 13 4
Thomas Ashton, Croston	18 0 0
Thomas Werden, Croston	4 0 4
Richard Towneley, esq., Burnley	213 6 8
Anne Stopforth, Melling	2 10 0
Hugh Crook, Broughton	2 0 0
Grace Wilkinson, Preston	3 0 0
George Wilkinson, Broughton	2 0 0
William Worthington, Worthington	6 13 4
Robert White, Great Eccleston	8 13 4
William Jump, Becconsall	3 6 8
Robert Harrington, Huyton	5 0 0
Robert Molyneux, Garston	2 0 0
Robert Whitfield, Garston	2 0 0
Thomas East, Garston	2 0 0
Thomas Hitchmough, Garston	2 0 0
William Chawner, Garston	2 0 0
William Harrison, Speke	2 0 0
William Hughson, Speke	2 10 0
Thomas Crook, Speke	2 0 0
Robert Hay, Speke	2 0 0
William Chawner, Speke	2 0 0
John Plumbe, Garston	2 10 0
Richard Egerton, Parr	2 0 0
Robert Edwardson, Speke	2 0 0
Ralph Hesleden, Ashton	4 0 0
Christopher Bow, Croft	2 10 0
John Urmston, Bedford	2 10 0
John Moss, Windle	2 0 0
Jenet Ball, Windle	2 0 0
Alice Lyon, Windle	2 0 0
Thomas Smarley, Speke	2 0 0
Thomas Dalton, Pilling	3 6 8
Elizabeth Calvert, Cockerham	1 13 4
Thomas Dalton, esq., Thurnham	15 0 0
Thomas Prestwich, Hulme	6 13 4
Thomas Richardson, Myerscough	14 10 0
Christopher Taylor, Houghton	2 10 0
William Baines, Nether Wyresdale	2 0 0
Robert Layfield, Barnacre	3 0 0
Thomas Moore, Euxton	2 0 0
John Townley, Hurstwood	6 13 4
Gabriel Hesketh, Goosnargh	4 0 0
Robert Hodgson, Euxton	2 10 0
Richard Ashton, Abram	15 0 0

	Annual Fine Payable.		
Sir William Gerard, Brynn	£106	13	4
James Anderton, esq., Clayton	40	0	0
John Watson, Cliviger	3	0	0
Richard Urmston, Culcheth	6	0	0
William Blundell, esq., Crosby	40	0	0
Thomas Gerard, esq., Ince	40	0	0
Thomas Gerard, Aughton	5	0	0
William Bradshaw, Haigh	3	6	8
William Horskar, Clifton cum College	2	0	0
Thomas Whittingham, Goosnargh	3	6	8
Edward Worthington, Weton	4	0	0
Thomas Threlfall, Clifton	2	0	0
George Grayson, Clifton	2	0	0
Richard Sherburne, Stonyhurst	48	13	4
William Chorley, Whittingham	2	0	0
Ellen Nelson, Whittingham	3	0	0
Robert Worthington, Euxton	2	0	0
Thomas Lowde, Aughton	2	0	0
John Bee, Barnacre	2	0	0
Ralph Critchlowe, Clayton	2	13	4
Grace Fairclough, Chipping	2	0	0
Ralph Holden, Haslingden	8	0	0
William Roscowe, Euxton	2	0	0
John Charnock, Euxton	2	0	0
Christopher Townley, Hapton	20	0	0
Anne Banister, Cuerden	2	0	0
Sir Thomas Walmesley, Dunkenhalgh	13	16	8
John Cutler, Ashton	2	0	0
Henry Waring, Chorley	2	0	0
William Norris, Blackrod	2	0	0
George Beesley, Goosnargh	3	0	0
Thomas Winkley, Billington	2	0	0
William Singleton, Broughton	2	0	0
Dorothy Walton, Horwich	2	0	0
Robert Squire, Great Harwood	2	0	0
Michael Nelson, Mawdesley	2	13	4
Edward Smith, Scarisbrick	2	13	4
Leonard Washington, Warton	1	10	0
Thomas Kirkby, Rawcliffe	5	0	0
Susan Hesketh, Rufford	3	0	0
Robert Sagar, junior, Burnley	2	0	0
1633			
Richard Blackburn, Skerton	3	6	8
Anne Nicholson, Poulton	2	0	0
John Bradshaw (for his wife), Pilling	5	0	0

The following names have no rents or fines attached :—

Cuthbert Halsall, Burscough.
Nicholas Hesketh, Becconsall.
Jane Gerard, Ashton.
John Cross, Liverpool.
William White, Eccleshall.
Thomas Wolfall, Huyton.
John Bradshaw, Pilling.

In addition to the compositions for the future there were a number of settlements of arrears, small sums, from £1 upwards to £10, being paid to clear the estates. In many cases these compounders had conformed to the religion established by law, and are here denoted by the letter C, when that is stated.

1630

C. Thomas Southworth of Westby, for his father William Southworth.
C. Henry Grayson of Fulwood, for his father George Grayson.
C. Henry Sudell of Preston.
C. John Ashton of Whiston.
C. Nicholas Townley, esq., of Burnley and Royle.
Robert Blundell, esq., and Reginald Langtree, for Edward Singleton.
Roger Lee of Clitheroe, for Thomas Hesketh of Clitheroe.
Alice Sayer of Burnley, for Elizabeth Whitakers of Burnley.
Christopher Malden of Samlesbury, for Gilbert Sharples.
Matthew Latus of Goosnargh, for William Latus, decd.
Margaret Durning of Bispham, for Ellen Durning, decd.
Alexander Woodward of Shevington, for Alexander Woodward, his grandfather, decd.
William Critchlow of Euxton, for William Critchlow, his grandfather, decd.
C. James Banister of Park Hall.
Henry Ward of Treales, for his mother Ellen Ward, decd.
Mrs. Townend and (C.) Robert Parkinson, for Margaret Hawkes, dead 15 years ago.
Richard Dunderdale of Barnacre, for John Dunderdale, dead long since.

1632

William Blackburn of Eccleston, for Mary Blackburn, dead long since.
Thomas Bee of Barnacre, for Robert Bee.
John Whatton of Scarisbrick, for his daughter.

James Hartley of Brerecliffe, for John Wynnel, dead long since.
Thomas Kirkham of Hardhorn, for Agnes Kirkham his mother.
Edward Midgell of Goosnargh, for George Midgell his father.
Thomas Nightingale of Wrightingon, for John Halliwell of Wrightington.
C. Miles Green of Shevington.
Henry Stones of Euxton, for Agnes Gradell.
C. Thomas Hoghton, esq., of Pendleton.
Thomas Wilson of Combhills, for William Wilson his father.
C. John Bank of Wrightington.
C. John Radcliffe of Charnock.
C. Jenet Shaw of Standish.
Robert Prescot of Hest, for William Prescot his grandfather.
Thomas Spencer of Croston, for William Rawson.
John Martin of Clayton, for James Martin his father.
James Pilkington of Whitley, for John Blackburn of Whitley.
Henry Waring of Charnock, for Thomas Waring his father.
C. Peter Rigby of Wrightington.
Christopher and Richard Walmesley, for Richard Walmesley of Samlesbury.
Hugh Aspinall of Aughton, for Thomas Aspinall his father.
Richard Merror of Great Harwood, for Edward Merror his father.
John Adamson of Goosnargh, for John Lawrenson.
John Byard of Brindle, for Henry Walmsley of Brindle.
C. Ewan Berry of Rishton.
Nicholas Norris of Kidsnape, for Grace Morton.
Robert Boyes of Whittingham, for Robert Boyes his grandfather.
George Abbot of Brindle, for Edward Abbot his father.
John Charnock of Brindle, for John Charnock his father.
C. Edward Croft of Claughton.
C. Mary Ingham of Wiswall, for John Ingham her late husband.
John Gaunt of Singleton.
Mary Rogerley.
John Butler.
Edward Hankinson of Clifton, for his grandmother.

The total amount received for arrears was nearly £150. The annual rent due from the main body of Lancashire compounders was £2550.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE, LIVERPOOL

Communicated by the Hon. Secretary

THE following inquiry and answer appeared in the Liverpool *Daily Post* of the 23rd Sept. and 8th Oct. 1907, and are perhaps worth putting on permanent record. To these have been added copies of the abstracts of two Alcock wills proved at Chester, kindly supplied by Mr. F. C. Beazley, also some notes sent by Mr. Ronald Stewart-Brown.

"*M. H. S.*" *writes, Sept.* 23, 1907 :—

"When crossing Derby Square my eye often travels up to the little oblong stone on the second storey of the house at the corner of Preeson's Row and James Street, bearing the inscription "God's Providence is mine inheritance," followed by a date which it is not easy to decipher. In common, no doubt, with thousands of my fellow-citizens, I have looked at that stone for more years than I care to reckon, and it has often come to me to wonder who put it there, and what its history may have been. It is clearly not in its original position, or, rather, the modern house in the wall of which it now is must have been rebuilt, perhaps several times, since the inscription was carved. My interest in it has been revived by the recent Historical Exhibition, and it has occurred to me

to wonder whether some of your correspondents, who have made early Liverpool history their study, cannot supply the information, and tell us the story of the man who first raised this quiet memorial."

To the Editor of the "Post" and "Mercury"

Sir,—In reply to the inquiry of your correspondent "M. H. S.," in your issue of the 23rd ult., it may be of interest to print a few particulars which I have been able to collect relating to God's Providence House and its builder.

The exact inscription begins with the initials "E. A. I.," the letter "A" being above the other two, thus indicating that it should stand for the surname of the original builder. These letters are followed by the words of the inscription, thus :—

A
E I
GODS: PROVIDENC:
HATH: BEENE: MY
INHERITANC: 1660.

The letter "N," where it occurs, is incorrectly cut, the joining stroke being sloped in the wrong direction.

From a careful examination of the "Hearth Taxes" of Liverpool for the years 1663 and 1665, it appears that the only householder in this part of Liverpool with the initials "E. A." was one Edward Alcock, a mercer and bailiff's peer, whose wife's name, Jane, accounts for the third initial, "I" or "J." That this identification is probably correct is shown by the fact that Edward Moore, in his "Rental," written in 1667, speaks of "the house Mr. Alcock built me on the Castle Hill," which he recommends his son to pull down, so as

to give access to another portion of his property; and further refers to it as "a pretty house on the Castle Hill," and goes on to add that "the highway belonging to this house of mine upon the Castle Hill and all that row Thomas Prison [Preeson] lives in lies where the rubbish now is laid that was taken out of the Castle trench." We gather from this that the road in front of Preeson's Row was at that date interrupted by spoil taken out from the Castle moat, which ran parallel with it. This "rubbish" was doubtless thrown out during the Civil War in an attempt to deepen the moat and render the Castle more capable of defence.

Edward Alcock did not live long to enjoy his house, as we find from the Parish Register of St. Nicholas (which Mr. Peet has printed), that he was buried on the 27th February 1665, and his widow followed him two years later. Edward and Jane Alcock both left wills which are still preserved at Chester, and in her will, dated 11th December 1666, the widow specially mentions "my messuage and tenement newly erected and built on the west syde of the Castle of Liverpool, now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Higinson."

The foregoing facts make it safe for us to conclude that the stone referred to by your correspondent was placed in a house, which preceded the present building, by Edward Alcock, a Liverpool mercer, in the year 1660. In what special way God's providence had been his inheritance we shall never know, but if Edward Alcock was a Royalist it is possible that the sentiment may be an expression of his thankfulness for the restoration of the monarchy in that year.

The stone has at least this distinction, that with the exception of the boulder in Castle Street, marking the south-west boundary of the Liverpool Fair, it is probably the oldest identifiable fragment now

left in the whole of the ancient township of Liverpool.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FERGUSSON IRVINE.

8th Oct. 1907.

1664.

In the name of God, Amen, 2 May 16 Car. II. [1664], I, Edward Alcock of Liverpool, co. Lanc. Mercer, sick, &c.

One third of goods to wife Jane Alcock.

One third of same to my three youngest children, Edward, Anne and Margrett Alcock.

One third part to my Grandchildren [no names given].

To my said three children all my lands and tenements until Anne accomplish the age of one and twentie, the reversion . . . to . . . my sonne Edward Alcock [charged, &c.].

[If these 3 children have no issue, remainder to] the heires of Samuell[1] late wyff of John Blundell and unto the heires of Marie my other daughter and now wyff of John Burton equally.

My desk in the shop and the shoeing-horn in it unto my sonne Edward Alcock.

To Raphe Eccleston, Richard Eccleston and Elizabeth and Elline Eccleston children of John Eccleston dec. £10 apeece.

Wife Jane Sole Ex^x^.

Mr Nicholas Fazakerley gent my loving landlord, Thomas Alcock my loving kinsman, and John Burton my sonne in law Trustees.

Wafer seal.

Witnesses

Thomas Alcock.

John Burton.

Jane Alcock sworn 2 June 1665 endorsed proved same date—Chester.

Inventory 1 June 1665 £393. 10/.

On back of will wax seal, [lion?,] rampant.

In the name of God, Amen, 11th December 18 Car. II. [1666], I, Jane Alcock of Liverpoole widow, relict and late wyff of Edward Alcock deceased, sick, . . . unto my eldest sonne Raph Eccleston, messŭge & tent in Castle St wherein I doe now inhabit . . . he shall pay his two sisters Elizabeth & Elline Eccleston £10 apeece, & if he die without issue remainder to "the other three children of my first husband John Eccleston" [dec. over written] vizt: Richard Eccleston, Elizabeth E:, and Elline E: and if they die without issue remainder to Edward, Anne, &

[1] A curious name for a woman—it is occasionally spelt Samwell in contemporary references to Mistress Blundell.

Margrett Alcock children of Edward Alcock my late husband dec. And for the messg̃e and tenem^{t} in Liverpoole now in the possession of William Price lately leased unto me by Edward Moore, Esq., I give . . . when the same shall fall from Mr Corles to my said son Raph Eccleston & his issue, remainder to three younger children of my said first husband John Eccleston remainder to Margrett Alcock remainder to Edward & Anne Alcock. Messg̃e & tenement in Dubline in Ireland unto my sonne Richard Eccleston & his issue . . . remainder to sonne Raphe Eccleston remainder to all the rest of my children. To my eldest daũr Elizabeth messg̃e & Tenem^{t} newly erected and built on the west syde of the Castle of Liverpool now in the occupacon of Mr Henry Higinson. Unto my younger daũr Elline E. messg̃e Tenem^{t} & dwelling house in the Dalestreet now in the occupacon of Johnathan Gleave [?] with the Croft wherein the said house standeth and also three Lands in the Towne ffeild remainder &c.

Unto my sonne Edward Alcock rents &c of house & Burgade shopsellors Backsyd & buildings . . . in ye Juglars Street now in lease to John Blundel . . . and also ye issues . . . of ye two houses on ye west syde of ye Castle now in ye posēcn of Roger James & of John Mullinex, Marriner, and also that messg̃es and house in Haughton now in the possession of James Charles mason . . . and also all the messg̃es [&c] of the lands in Crosbie [charged &c] [s^{d} Edward A. is under 21]. To said Anne Alcock all that the newly erected Buylding situate in the Dalestreete in Liverpoole wth thatt pte of ye Garden on the Backsyde thereof and also the uper Croft in ye Tyth barne lane and the other three butts of Land in ye Townefeild belonging to Jonathan Gleaves Tenem^{t} remainder to her sister Margrett. To my youngest daũr Margrett the twoe dwelling houses in Dalestreet aforesaid now in the severall possession of John Poultney and James Hesketh wth that pte of ye Garden on ye backsyd thereof & the . . .[?] thereto belonging.

Mentions grandchildren of said Edward Alcock decd.

Mentions lands in Aughton.

Mentions John Blundels children and his youngest daũr Mary Blundell.

Four children of John Eccoes £5 apeece.

Four children of William Done £20.

To John Burtons daughter Jane £5.

To my mother in law Elline Bler[uine?] wd 30^{s}.

To my Father Thomas Clayton 30^{s}.

To John Clayton £5 to putt him apprentice &c.

Rest to my children equally.

Richard Peircivall, Willm Strangewaies and Willm Bushell Ex^{rs}.

Thomas Alcock, John Burton & Ralph Eccleston Overseers and Trustees for my children.

. . . day abovesaid 1666.

Witnesses.
Ralph Eccleston.
Thos Litherland.
John Winstanley.

[Seal; two bars, in chief three crosses pattées, a crescent in fess point.]

Codicil replaces Richard Persevall by "Ralph Eccleston my natturall sonne."

Sworn 10th Sept. 1667 by Ralph Eccleston, power res. to Wm. Strangeways, Richard Persevall & Willm Bushell renouncing.

Endorsement faded.
. . . Sept. 1667. } Chester.

Inventory Dec. 11. 1666. Plate £22. 12/.

Total £140. 16. 10.

Mr. Ronald Stewart-Brown kindly supplies the following notes:—

In vol. xix. p. 257 of the Holt and Gregson MSS., there are some notes and reminiscences of the early buildings of the town in the writing of Matthew Gregson. After referring to a house in Lord Street as the oldest building of the type of Speke Hall (as altered in 1598), he says this was followed in Liverpool by stone buildings, "The most early I can trace now or lately standing are such as those in Preeson's Row—the inscription on one late pulled down ran thus, 'GODS PROVIDENCE, &c. &c., 1660,' &c."

There is a good deal more of some interest. If these notes can be dated from internal evidence, it would fix the time about when the Alcock house was pulled down; the date should probably be between 1790 and 1820.

"Gregson's Fragments," 1869, p. 160, in a note on Preeson's Row:—

"Preeson's Row, so called from Alderman Preeson, who resided in a house there after the Castle was demolished; on a stone was this inscription: 'Gods providence hath been my inheritance,'

Anno 1660, which is now [? 1817, date of 1st edn of "Fragments"] fixed up in a new building on the foundation of the old one." I don't think this means the stone was on Ald. Preeson's own house, though Picton apparently thought so.

R. S.-B.

THINGWALL WINDMILL

THROUGH the kindness of our fellow-member Mr. ARTHUR WOLFGANG we are able to reproduce a picture of Thingwall Windmill, for many years a prominent landmark in the Hundred of Wirral. Mr. E. M. Abraham gives an account of this mill in his paper on the "Old Flour Mills of Wirral," in the volume of our *Proceedings* for 1903–4.

THINGWALL WINDMILL

REPORT FOR 1908

PRESENTED 21ST JANUARY 1909

DURING the year five new members, paying £1, 1s. each, have joined the Society, while three life members, six country members, and twenty-two resident members paying £26, 5s. have died or resigned, and the net loss to the Society is £21 per annum. The number of resident members is now 162, non-resident 42, and life members 15.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the year has been marked by an unusual number of deaths among our members. The Council deeply regret to record the deaths of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., President of the Society since 1903, and a life member since 1893; the Most Noble the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., also a life member; and Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., of Yealand-Conyers, who joined the Society in 1876, and was a member of the Council for many years.

Nine meetings have been held during the year, at each of which a paper has been read dealing with some local subject; the Council are glad to notice that the attendance of members continues good.

Two excursions took place during the summer, and were well attended. Volume 59 of the Society's *Transactions* was issued to members on the 14th November last.

The Council are glad to be able to report that the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O., has consented to accept the position of President of the Society, vacant by the death of his father the late Earl.

During the autumn the Council co-opted Mr. Ronald Stewart-Brown as a member of the Council in the place of Mr. W. O. Roper, deceased.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS, 1908.

Mr. John Hargreaves, Jun.
The Accrington Public Library.
The Toronto Public Library.

PAPERS READ, 1908.

Jan. 23. "Three Touches of a Lancashire Parish with National History." By Rev. G. F. WILLS.

Feb. 6. Lantern Evening.

,, 20. "Trade and Commerce in Tudor Liverpool, being Further Extracts from the Municipal Records." By Miss E. M. PLATT.

Mar. 5. "Notes on the Early Administration of the Poor Laws in Liverpool." By W. LYON BLEASE.

,, 19. "Suggestions as to the Post-Roman History of Lancashire and Cheshire." By Captain A. O. VAUGHAN.

Nov. 2. Open Evening at the Athenæum. Exhibition of Liverpool and District Books, Maps, and Plans. Paper read by Mr. GEO. T. SHAW.

,, 12. "Some Account of Croston Parish Church." By Rev. W. G. PROCTER.

,, 26. "Notes on Aughton Parish Church." By Rev. W. A. WICKHAM.

Dec. 10. "Notes on Liverpool Castle Tunnel." By ROBERT GLADSTONE, Jun., B.C.L., M.A.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	53	13	0
Subscriptions and Dividends on Consols	197	13	9
Bank Interest	1	0	11
Sale of Books	2	16	5
Henry Peet, Esq., F.S.A., towards Illustrations	2	0	0
Cheque not presented (included in £15, 12s. 5d.)	2	18	0
	£260	2	1

EXPENDITURES.				£	s.	d.
Rent, one year to 30th June 1908	£10	10	0			
,, ,, extra bookcase	0	10	6			
				11	0	6
Rent of stock-room, 1908				5	0	0
Refreshments, 1908				9	19	4
Secretary's honorarium, 1908				26	5	0
Printing and Binding Volume LIX., 1907	£142	18	3			
Indexing ,, ,,	3	10	0			
Illustrations ,, ,,	0	17	6			
Notices, addressing, postages, and despatching volumes	15	12	5			
				162	18	2
Subscriptions to other Societies and for Archæological Index, 1906				8	4	8
Insurance to Lady-Day, 1909				0	8	0
Lantern expenses				2	4	3
Volume to add to Stock				0	6	2
Rates, stock-room, 1908				0	18	9
Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Librarian's stationery, and postages, 1908				3	13	5
Postages on Volumes to Foreign Libraries				2	17	9
Lecturer's expenses				2	5	6
Purchase of £27, 5s. 2d. 2½ % Consols, at £83, 15s. and commission	£22	19	1			
Power of Attorney and commission altering Consols	0	16	6			
				23	15	7
Balance in Bank				0	5	0
				£260	2	1

F. C. BEAZLEY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct,
J. PAUL RYLANDS.

31*st December* 1908.

13*th January* 1909.

Bills due and payable—*nil.*

Due Bankers, £2, 13s.

Subscriptions in arrear, £7, 16s. 6d.

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NOTE

This Index was begun under the auspices of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. Its success being assured, the Congress have placed it in the hands of the publishers to continue yearly.

The value of the Index to archæologists is now recognized. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong, the plan is to include them in the following year ; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

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Cambridgeshire: *see* "Newmarket."
Camps: *Atkinson, Gardner, Hughes (H.), Hughes (T. M.), May, Thomas.*
Canning: *Rose.*
Canoes and rafts: *Thomas.*
Canterbury: *Bilson.*
Cardigan: *Pritchard.*
Cardiganshire: *Anwyl, Evans.*
Carlisle: *Barnes, Hope.*
Carnarvonshire: *see* "Glasfryn."
Cartmel: *Gaythorpe.*
Castles: *Bewley, Crawford, Curwen, Drinkwater, Duke, Fleming, Gould, Harrison, Heslop, Kendall, Keyser, Kirke, Lee, Orpen, Place, Salzmann, Smyth, Welch, Westropp.*
Cathedrals: *Barber, Bilson, Heaton, Honeyman, Lethaby.*
Cat's Cradle: *see* "String figures."
Caus Castle: *Lee.*
Caversham: *Margrett.*
Celtic pottery: *Hutchinson.*
Celtic remains: *Callander, Sheppard Swanton, Thomas.*
Chapel-en-le-Frith: *Bunting.*

Chartres : *Heaton.*
Chepstow : *Gloucestershire.*
Chester : *Barber.*
Chester Musical Festival, 1829 : *Simpson.*
Children's games : *Maclagan.*
Childrey : *Keyser.*
China : *Wright.*
Chirbury : *MacLeod.*
Church altars : *King.*
Church architecture : *Bilson, Boyson, Dickinson.*
Church bells : *Gaythorpe, Raven, Walters.*
Church brasses : *Druitt, Evans, Field, Gaythorpe, Hartshorne, Oliver, Prideaux, Stephenson.*
Church carving : *Butt.*
Church chalices (stone) : *Armstrong.*
Church chancels : *Murray.*
Church chantries : *Fry, Malden.*
Church fonts : *A., Blagden, Bosanquet, Fryer, Gray, Hughes, Waldron, Smith.*
Church frescoes and mural paintings, etc. : *Cornwall, Johnston.*
Church glass : *Drake, Fell, Gascoyne, Gaythorpe.*
Church heraldry : *Gaythorpe.*
Church inscriptions : *Bax, Lethaby.*
Church monuments : *Atkinson, Bradbrook, Carõe, Evans, Fallow, Fryer, Gaythorpe, Lethaby, Prideaux, Roper, Turner.*
Church panels : *Auden, Hughes.*
Church plate : *Carrington, Drinkwater, FitzGerald, Thomas, Westropp.*
Church records : *Sherwood, Thomas, Wrottesley.*
Church registers : *Dickinson, Thomas.*
Church vestments : *Treherne.*
Church visitations : *Fallow.*
Church windows : *Heaton.*
Churches and priories : *Armitt, Armytage, Auden, Baring-Gould, Billinge, Bilson, Blagg, Bolton, Brindley, Brown, Cheales, Collier, Comyn, Cornwall, Darby, Dickinson, FitzGerald, Fulford, Gaythorpe, Hallam, Hartland, Haswell, Hayman, Hill, Hope, Hughes, Keyser, King, Lart, Le Bas, Low, Lynam, Margrett, Martin, Newnham, Oldham, Owen, Page, Pollard, Ponsonby, Postlethwaite, Prior, Pritchard, R., Reed, Renshaw, Rushforth, Spence, Standish, Westropp, Woodman.*
Churches, Danish : *Boyson.*
Churchstoke : *Owen.*
Churchwardens' accounts : *Barber, Davis, Ellis, Lega-Weekes, Walters.*
Churchyard monuments and inscriptions : *Bax, Bradbrook, Joyce, Nicholson, Prideaux.*
Churchyards : *FitzGerald, Reid.*
Cirencester : *Druitt.*
Clausentum : *Green.*
Cleeve : *Jerman.*
Clocks : *Brook.*
Clondalkin : *Sherlock.*
Cloth-racks : *Williamson.*
Clynnog : *Owen.*
Cockermouth : *Jackson.*
Colleges : *Auden, Parker.*
Collingham (North) : *Blagg.*
Collingham (South) : *Blagg.*
Coner, Andreas : *Ashby, junr.*
Constantinople : *Brindley.*
Cookham : *Darby.*
Copper in pre-historic times : *Gowland.*
Corbridge Fair : *Dendy.*
Cork : *Macalister, O'Crowley.*
Cornwall : *Baring-Gould, Cornwall, Durning-Lawrence, Lach-Szyrma. See* "Boscastle," "St. Clether," "Tintagel," "Trevalga," "Truro."
Corporations : *Nevill.*
Countisbury : *Chanter.*
Cradockstown : *Omurethi.*
Craigywarren : *Coffey.*
Cranfield Point : *Welch.*
Crosses (*see also* "Monuments") : *Atkinson, Hallam, Price.*
Croydon : *Hill.*
Cuckfield : *Cooper.*
Cults : *Leitch.*
Cumberland : *Collingwood, Curwen. See* "Broughton-in-Furness," "Cockermouth," "Fluskew Pike," "Gilpin Bridge," "Gosforth," "Harrington," "Holm Cultram," "Inglewood Forest," "Netherhall."
Currie : *Reid.*
Cushendall : *Knowles.*
Cyclades : *Bosanquet.*
Cyprus : *Dalton, Jeffery.*

Cyrene : *Weld-Blundell.*
Cyzicus : *Hasluck.*

Dalton-in-Furness : *Gaythorpe.*
Danish finds in Ireland : *Milligan.*
Daou : *Bosanquet.*
Dartmoor : *Anderson, Worth.*
Decoys : *Audas.*
Deeds, documents, etc. *See* "Municipal documents."
Delaval (William) : *Craster.*
Dene-holes : *Money.*
Deorham : *Nicholson.*
Derbyshire : *Bemrose, Cox, Field, Smith. See* "Chapel-en-le-Frith," "Glossop," "Idridgehay," "Little Hucklow," "Melandra," "Peverel's Castle," "Shallcross," "Winster."
Devonshire : *Amery, Charbonnier, Oldham, Prickman, Round, Whale, Worth, Young. See* "Ashton," "Cleeve," "Countisbury," "Dartmoor," "Dunster," "Exeter," "Exmoor," "Hatherleigh," "Hennock," "Holne Chase Camp," "Lynton," "Mortain," "Okehampton," "Ottery St. Mary," "Princetown," "St. Marychurch," "Tawstock," "Tiverton," "Totnes."
Dialect : *Harrison, Lach-Szyrma, Nicholson.*
Dickering : *Collier.*
Diddlebury : *Martin.*
Dieulacres abbey : *Wrottesley.*
Dilston : *Gibson.*
Dochart, Lock, isle of : *Place.*
Domesday : *Gould.*
Dorchester : *Acland.*
Dorsetshire : *Fry, Heath, March, Pentin, Prideaux, Raven. See* "Bindon," "Badbury Rings," "Dorchester," "Lulworth," "Wimborne," "Winterborne Waste."
Drake, Sir Francis : *Arnold.*
Driffield museum : *Mortimer.*
Drinking glasses : *Price.*
Dublin : *Berry, Cosgrave, Flood, Milligan.*
Dumbartonshire : *Macdonald.*
Dunald Mill Hole : *Smith.*
Dunstable : *Smith.*
Dunster : *Jerman.*
Dunston : *Evans.*

Earls, Rebellion of the : *Reid.*
Education : *Rait.*
Egbert's Stone (Wilts) : *Powell.*
Egham : *Turner.*
Eglwys Cymmyn : *Thomas.*
Egypt : *Clarke, Edgar, Legge, Lieblein.*
Egyptian anthropology : *Myres.*
Egyptian antiquities : *Egyptian antiquities, Murray.*
Elsing : *Hartshorne.*
Engravings : *Cosgrave.*
Ennis abbey : *Westropp.*
Epigraphy : *Anderson.*
Erley or Erlestown : *Burtchaell.*
Ethnography : *Torday.*
Eton : *Parker.*
Eumeneia : *Tod.*
Etymology : *Acland.*
Exeter : *Newnham, Reed.*
Exmoor : *Chanter.*
Explorations :
Asia Minor : *Anderson* (*J. G. C.*).
Dartmoor : *Anderson* (*I. K.*).
Pen-y-Gaer : *Hughes.*

Fairs : *Story-Maskelyne.*
Faughart : *Howard.*
Ferriby, South : *Sheppard.*
Festivals : *Orpen.*
Fetcham : *Bolton.*
Fethard : *Laffan.*
Finland : *Hughes.*
Fire-back : *Montgomeryshire.*
Flanders Moss : *Christison.*
Flemish brasses : *Oliver.*
Flodden : *Heslop.*
Fluskew Pike : *Smith.*
Fodredunolan : *Orpen.*
Folklore : *Amery, Aston, Beard, Chase, Clodd, Cocks, Cook, Cree, Crooke, Cunnington, Darby, Faraday, Fitzsymons, Gerish, Haddon, Hartland, Hildburgh, Howitt, Lang, Mackinlay, Maclagan, Meehan, Nash, Nutt, Parkinson, Pilcher, Pocock, Prickman, Rose, Sayce, Thomas, Thompson, Triantaphyllides, Wace, Weston, Wright* (*A. R.*), *Wright* (*E.*).
Fonthill : *Stallybrass.*

Fords : *Sharpe.*
Forests : *Parker, Prowse.*
Forests, submerged : *Kendall.*
Forfar : *Hutcheson.*
Forgeries of antiquities : *Hilton.*
Fortifications : *Gardner, Thomas.*
Franciscan houses : *Willis-Bund.*
Furness : *Allen, Fell, Gaythorpe, Harrison.*
Furness abbey : *Gaythorpe, Kendall.*
Furniture : *Dawber.*

Galata : *Hasluck.*
George I : *Chance.*
Genealogy, biography and family history : *Aitchison, Andrews, Cadnam, Cavenagh, Clay, Comber, Cooper, Cornwall, Cosby, Cowper, Curwen, Cust, Dendy, Dillon, Durning-Laurence, Fitz-Gerald, Fleming, Gardner, Garstin, Gaythorpe, Gerish, Godfrey, Hewetson, Hodgson, Humphreys, Laffan, Laws, Legge, Middleton, Palmer, Phillips, Philpot, Renshaw, Robinson, Sadleir, Shankland, Shawcross, Sherwood, Sieveking, Skeet, Thompson, Wade-Evans, Wedgwood, Whittaker Whytehead, Wordsworth.*
Geographical research : *Markham.*
Gilpin Bridge : *Barnes.*
Glasfryn : *Breese.*
Glasgow : *Brown, Lugton, Medley.*
Glass, stained : *Gascoyne.*
Gleaston castle : *Kendall.*
Glen-Mama : *Orpen.*
Glossop : *May.*
Gloucestershire : *Druitt, Gloucestershire, Were. See* "Bristol," "Chepstow," "Cirencester," "Deorham," "St. Briavels," "Tintern," "Watercombe."
Godalming : *Nevill.*
God's Hostels : *Sieveking.*
Gortnacor : *Milligan.*
Gosforth : *Parker.*
Goulàs : *Evans.*
Grave crosses : *Price.*
Great Wymondley : *Page, Pollard.*
Greek antiquities : *Anderson, Awdry, Bosanquet, Burrows, Bury, Byzantinos, Comyn, Conway, Cowper, Crowfoot, Cruickshank, Dawkins* (*R. M.*), *Dawkins* (*W. B.*), *Dickens, Dyer, Edgar, Edmonds, Evans, Findlay, Fletcher, Foat, Forster, Frost, Gardiner, Gardner* (*E.*), *Gardner* (*E. A.*), *Gardner* (*P.*), *Hall, Harrison, Hasluck, Headlam, Hill, Hogarth, Hopkinson, Hutton, Jones, Lawson, Mackenzie, Milne, Myres, Perdrizet, Poynter, Ramsay, Richter, Rodeck, Rouse, Schäfer, Smith, Strong, Tillyard, Tod, Ure, Wace, Welch, Welsh* (*M. K.*), *Welsh* (*S. M.*), *Wilhelm, Yeames.*
Anatolian art : *Crowfoot.*
Artemisium : *Bury.*
Asia Minor : *Anderson.*
Astypalaea : *Rouse.*
Attica : *Tillyard.*
Crete : *Conway, Mackenzie.*
Cyclades : *Bosanquet.*
Cyrene : *Weld-Blundell.*
Cyzicus : *Hasluck.*
Daou : *Bosanquet.*
Daou-Mendeli : *Comyn.*
Delium : *Burrows.*
Eumeneia : *Tod.*
Galata : *Hasluck.*
Goulàs : *Evans.*
Hissarlik : *Bosanquet.*
Human remains : *Dawkins.*
Karpathos : *Dawkins.*
Knossos : *Evans, Mackenzie.*
Kos Astypalaia : *Mackenzie.*
Laconia : *Forster, Wace.*
Lesbos : *Rouse.*
Macedonia : *Triantaphyllides.*
Magnesia : *Wace.*
Manissa : *Cowper.*
Marathon : *Bury.*
Melos : *Crowfoot, Fletcher, Mackenzie, Smith.*
Meteora : *Cruickshank.*
Mysia : *Hasluck.*
Naukratis : *Hogarth.*
Palaikastro : *Bosanquet.*
Pelion : *Wace.*
Pelos : *Edgar.*
Petras : *Bosanquet.*
Pisidia and Lycaonian frontier : *Ramsay.*
Poemanenum : *Hasluck.*
Praesos : *Bosanquet, Conway, Forster, Hopkinson.*
Rhammus : *Gardner.*
Skyros : *Dawkins, Lawson.*
Sparta : *Tod.*

Syra : *Bosanquet.*
Thermopylae : *Bury.*
Thessaly : *Edmonds.*
Thrace : *Dawkins.*
Treasuries : *Dyer.*
Turin : *Wace.*
Zakro : *Dawkins, Hogarth.*
Greek boxing : *Frost.*
Greek wrestling : *Gardiner.*
Greencastle : *Welch.*
Gresford : *Palmer.*
Grovely Wood : *Hill.*
Guildford : *Williamson.*
Gunpowder Plot : *Humphreys.*

Hailsham : *Salzmann.*
Halsham : *Bilson.*
Haltemprice : *Boyle.*
Ham (Sussex) : *Comber.*
Hamdon or Ham Hill : *Gray.*
Hampshire : *see* "Beaulieu," "Clausentum," "Kempton," "Silchester," "Southampton," "Titchfield."
Handcross : *Boyson.*
Hand impressions : *Aston.*
Hanney : *Hallam.*
Harpham : *Collier, Sheppard.*
Harrington : *Gaythorpe.*
Haslemere : *Hutchinson, Swanton.*
Hastings : *Bax.*
Hatherleigh : *Martin.*
Hawking-whistle : *Redfern.*
Hawkstone : *Thomas.*
Hayling Island : Ely.
Heidleberg : *Burkitt.*
Hen D're'r Gelli : *Griffith.*
Hennock : *Fulford.*
Heraldry : *Curwen, Fellows, Fletcher, Frere, Gaythorpe, Haswell, Meehan, Were.*
Hermits : *Hall.*
Hertford : *Andrews.*
Hertfordshire : *Evans, Skeat, Skeet. See* "Aspenden," "Brent Pelham," "Great Wymondley," "Hitchin," "Kelshall," "Sandon," "Standon," "Stocking Pelham," "Thorley," "Welwyn," "Woodley Yards," "Wymondley."
High Wycombe : *Downs.*
Hissarlik : *Bosanquet.*
History : *Ashley, Spurn, Chance, Howard-Watson, Pelham, Powell, Reid, Rose, Shillington, Willcock.*
Hitchin : *Pollard.*
Hobson's watercourse : *Foster.*
Holderness : *Nicholson, Sheppard.*
Holland : *Duckworth.*
Holm Cultram : *Baxter.*
Holme : *Blagg.*
Holne Chase Camp : *Amery.*
Holt : *Palmer.*
Horsham : *Arnold.*
Hospitals : *Falkiner, Lynam.*
Hotham Carrs : *Sheppard.*
Houses and buildings, historic : *Addy, Cooper, Currey, Gaythorpe, Gerish, Haswell, Heathcote, Hope, Laws, Lugton, Lynam, Nevill, Oldreive, Pollard, Potts, Sharp, Spence, Squires, Willis-Bund.*
Houses, religious : *Taylor.*
Howdenshire : *Saltmarsh.*
Huguenots : *Browning, Lart, Maguire, Philpot, Worman.*
Hull : *Blashill, Sheppard.*

Iceland : *Faraday.*
Ictis, Isle of : *Green.*
Idridgehay : *Currey.*
Implements :
Agricultural : *Allison.*
Domestic : *Allen, Gaythorpe.*
Ironstone : *S.*
Knives (stone) : *Munro.*
Weapons : *Acland, Coffey, Hughes, Price, Sheppard.*
Inchagoill : *Macalister.*
Inglewood Forest : *Parker.*
Iniscaltra : *Macalister.*
Inquisitions : *Parker.*
Inscriptions : *Macalister, Sayce, Sibbree.*
Greek : *Burrows, Conway, Rouse, Tod.*
Himyaritic : *Müller.*
Ogham : *Crawford, Macalister, Nicholson, O'Crowley, Thomas.*
Runic : *Collingwood.*
Inventories : *Curle, Salzmann.*
Iona : *Honeyman.*
Ipswich palaeolithic site : *Layard.*
Ireland : *Coffey, Commins, Cosby, Falkiner, FitzGerald, Garstin, Hewetson, Joyce, Latimer, Macalister, Meehan (J.), Meehan (Rev. J.), Milligan, Orpen, Pat-*

terson. See "Athy," "Ballyfinboy," "Ballyhaunis," "Ballyholme," "Beaufort," "Belgard Castle," "Broadstone," "Brugh of the Boyne," "Burren," "Caherlehillan," "Clondalkin," "Cork," "Cradockstown," "Craigywarren," "Cranfield Point," "Cushendall," "Dublin," "Ennis abbey," "Erley or Erlestown," "Faughart," "Fethard," "Fodredunolan," "Glen-Mama," "Gortnacor," "Greencastle," "Inchagoill," "Iniscaltra," "Jerpoint," "Kildare," "Kilkea," "Killagha," "Killarney," "Liamhain (Lyons)," "Limerick," "MacCarthy Mór," "Mount Merrion," "Portersize, (Timolin)," "Poulacopple," "Punchestown," "Rathcoole," "Rathnarrow," "Saggart," "Seven Churches (Glendalough)," "Sligo," "Swandlingbar," "Tallaght," "Temple Bryan," "Templenaraha," "Tipperary," "Waterford," "Westmeath," "Wexford."
Irish Academy, Royal : *Atkinson.*
Iron Age burials : *Greenwell.*
Iron and copper manufacture : *Allen.*
Iron, charcoal : *Smith.*
Iron trade, pioneers of : *Edwards.*

Jacobean ornament : *Hatton.*
James V : *Paul.*
Jerpoint : *Langrishe.*
Jesuits : *Skeet.*

Karpathos : *Dawkins.*
Kelshall : *Pollard.*
Kempton : *Carrington.*
Kendal : *Robinson.*
Kildare : *FitzGerald, Fitzsymons, Mangan.*
Kilkea : *FitzGerald.*
Killagha : *Carmody.*
Killarney : *Ireland.*
Kilns : *Knox.*
King John's baggage : *Hope.*
King's ditch, Cambridge : *Atkinson.*
Kirklees : *Armytage.*
Kirknewton : *Reid.*
Knives (stone) : *Munro.*
Knossos : *Evans, Mackenzie.*
Knowle Farm pit : *Kendall.*
Kos Astypalaia : *Mackenzie.*

Lancashire : *see* "Aldingham," "Arbury," "Barrow-in-Furness," "Broughton-in-Furness," "Burnley," "Cartmel," "Dalton-in-Furness," "Dunald Mill Hole," "Furness," "Furness abbey," "Gleaston castle," "Piel castle (Furness)," "Ulverston," "Urswick," "Walney Island," "Wraysholme."
Laconia : *Forster, Wace.*
Land reclaimed : *Petch.*
Lansdown : *Bush.*
Laugharne : *Treherne.*
Leadwork : *Troup.*
Leagrave : *Smith.*
Lesbos : *Rouse.*
Letcombe Bassett : *Keyser.*
Letcombe Regis : *Clifford, Keyser.*
Letherhead : *Bolton.*
Lewes : *Hope, Renshaw.*
Liamhain (Lyons) : *Orpen.*
Liber Flavus Fergusiorum : Gwynn.
Limerick : *Crawford, Westropp.*
Lincolnshire : *Audas, Sheppard. See* "Ferriby, South."
Little Hucklow : *Addy.*
Little Wittenham : *Cozens Field.*
Liverton : *Fallow.*
Llandecwyn : *Anwyl.*
Llanllugan : *Thomas.*
Llanyblodwel : *Watkin.*
London : *Davis, Gomme, Haverfield, Lethaby, Lovegrove, Norman Oliver, Price.*
Ludlow : *Auden.*
Lulworth : *Duke.*
Lynton : *Chanter.*

MacCarthy Mór : *Butler.*
Macedonia : *Triantaphyllides.*
Magnesia : *Wace.*
Maidenhead : *Margrett.*
Maidenhead Thicket : *Darby.*
Manissa : *Cowper.*
Manuscripts : *Wormin.*
Maps : *Gomme, Greg, Harrison.*
Marathon : *Bury.*

Mayors and mayoralties : *Jennings, Morris, Windeatt.*
Melandra : *May.*
Melos : *Crowfoot, Fletcher, Mackenzie, Smith.*
Merionethshire : *Anwyl.*
Merstham : *Pearman.*
Merthyr Tydfil : *James.*
Metal-work : *Swan.*
Meteora : *Cruickshank.*
Mickleham : *Bolton.*
Middlesex : *see* "Brentford."
Ministers : *Wordsworth.*
Miracle plays : *Medley.*
Mitcham : *Bidder, Smith.*
Moats and moated sites : *Gerish.*
Monasteries : *Bosanquet, Comyn, Price.*
Monastic orders : *Wordsworth.*
Monmouthshire : *see* "Caerwent."
Montgomery castle : *Drinkwater.*
Montgomeryshire : *Montgomeryshire, Thomas.*
Monuments, effigies, etc. (*see also* "Crosses," "Stones, inscribed" and "Church monuments," *Bradbrook, Carõe, Chanter, Hartshorne, Haverfield, Heath, Roper, Smyth.*
Moot Hill, Aldingham : *Kendall.*
Morpeth : *Woodman.*
Mortain : *Reichel.*
Mount Grace priory : *Le Bas.*
Mount Merrion : *Wilkinson.*
Mummers' Play : *Cocks.*
Municipal documents, deeds, etc. (*see also* "Records, public") : *Ballard, Barnes, Berry, Blashill, Boyle, Bunting, Chanter, Cox, Craster, Drinkwater, Dyson, Field, Fisher, Fletcher, Greg, Harrison, Heslop, Laffan, Liebermann, Palmer, Redstone, Renshaw Reynolds, Salzmann, Sayers, Sherwood, Smith, Thomas, Thompson, Wade-Evans.*
Municipal institutions : *Berry, Brynmor-Jones, Reichel, Walker.*
Museum and library collections : *Hope, Mortimer.*
Music, songs, ballads, etc. : *Bryan, Collier, Fitzsymons, Flood, Mangan, Pentin.*
Mysia : *Hasluck.*

Naukratis : *Hogarth.*
Needlework : *Arnold.*
Netherhall : *Bailey.*
Newark : *Fleming.*
Newcastle : *Heslop.*
Newmarket : *Redfern.*
Nine Maidens, Cultus of the : *Mackinlay.*
Norfolk : *Hope. See* "Dunston," "Elsing," "Southacre."
North-Heath (Berks) : *Money.*
Northumberland : *Craster, Dendy, Heslop. See* "Bewick," "Corbridge," "Dilston," "Flodden," "Morpeth," "Newcastle," "Tyneside," "Walk-mill," "Warkworth."
Nottingham : *Fellows.*
Nottinghamshire : *Evans, Middleton. See* "Collingham (North)," "Collingham (South)," "Holme," "Ossington," "Plumtree," "Roche," "South Scarle," "Scrooby," "Worksop."
Numismatics : *Amery, Creeke, Downs, Evans, Farquhar, Hasluck, Lawrence, McDowall, Parsons, Pritchard, Stroud.*
Agrippa : *Arnold.*
Allectus : *Webb.*
Anglo-Gallic : *Hewlett.*
Anglo-Norman : *Ogden.*
Armenian : *Howorth.*
Baldred : *Grantley.*
Bombay : *Foster.*
Carausius : *Evans.*
Charles I : *Farquhar.*
Die-sinking : *Lawrence.*
Drake, Sir Francis : *Evans.*
Edward III : *Gaythorpe.*
English : *Foster, Nelson.*
Forgeries : *Lawrence.*
Gold : *Gaythorpe, Nelson.*
Graeco-Bactrian : *Head.*
Graeco-Indian : *Head.*
Great Rebellion, 1642–1649 : obsidional money : *Nelson.*
Henry II : *Carlyon-Britton.*
Henry V : *Walters.*
James IV : *Grueber.*
Medals : *Dalton, Evans, Inglis, Macdonald, Rosenheim, Simpson.*
Mints : *Carlyon-Britton, Imhoof-Blumer.*
Mysia : *Hasluck.*
Norman : *Carlyon-Britton.*
Parthian : *Howorth.*

Peter's pence : *Freeman.*
Plantagenet : *Carlyon-Britton.*
Roman : *Evans, Hill, Macdonald, Parker.*
Saxon : *Carlyon-Britton.*
Sceatta and Styca coinage of archbishops of York : *Creeke.*
Tokens : *Arnold, Hamer.*
Torhtulf : *Lawrence.*
William I : *Carlyon-Britton.*
William II : *Carlyon-Britton.*
William III : *Graham.*
Nun Monkton : *Spence.*
Nunraw : *Abercromby.*
Nutbourne : *Arnold.*

Oaksey : *Butt.*
Offington : *Sayers.*
Okehampton : *Reichel.*
Old Radnor : *Hartland.*
Ordovices and ancient Powys : *Thomas.*
Ornaments, personal (*see also* "Bronze"): *Callander, Cochrane, Dalton, Evans, Mann, Milligan, Ridgeway, Smith.*
Ossington : *Stephenson.*
Ottery St. Mary : *Dickinson.*
Ottringham : *Bilson.*
Oxford : *Carlyon-Britton.*
Oxfordshire : *see* "Banbury," "Caversham," "Somerton," "Swincomb," "Thame."
Oxfordshire deaneries : *Prior.*

Paper, Manufacture of : *Overend.*
Parish registers : *Reynolds, Smith, Thomas.*
Parishes, manors, lordships, etc. : *Andrews, Boyle, Burtchaell, Butler, Cadnam, Chanter, Clifford, Comber, Cornwall, Ditchfield, Field, FitzGerald, Fulford, Gaythorpe, Hodgson, Howard, Jerman, Lee, MacLeod, Mellors, Montgomeryshire, Palmer, Powell, Reichel, Saltmarsh, Sayers, Sherlock, Skeet, Stevenson, Treacher, Watkin, Wherry.*
Parishes, perambulation of : *Owen.*
Pelion : *Wace.*
Pelos : *Edgar.*
Pembrokeshire : *Laws.*
Penance : *Bishop Wilton.*
Peninsular War gold cross : *Leslie.*
Penmachno : *Hughes.*
Pennington Castle Hill : *Cowper.*
Pen-y-Gaer : *Gardner, Hughes.*
Pen-y-Gorddyn : *Hughes.*
Pershore : *Peers.*
Petras : *Bosanquet.*
Pevensey : *Salzmann.*
Peverel's Castle : *Kirke.*
Piel Castle : *Harrison.*
Pigmy flint implements : *Young.*
Pipe, Lead : *Wilkinson.*
Pitchpipe : *Leitch.*
Place-names : *FitzGerald, Gaythorpe, Margrett, Orpen, Skeat, West, Westropp, Williamson.*
Plaster-work : *Bankart.*
Plumtree : *Hill.*
Poemanenum : *Hasluck.*
Portersize (Timolin) : *FitzGerald.*
Portraits : *Cornwall, Edgar, Farquhar, Hawkesbury, McDowall.*
Pottery : *Hughes, Hutcheson.*
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The value of the Index to archæologists is now recognized. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong, the plan is to include them in the following year ; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

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To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 is needed. This work is now completed and copies may be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to the editor, c/o Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London.

Single copies of the yearly Index from 1891 may be obtained. Many of the Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies of the yearly Index to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society.

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